THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Sino-Japanese Clash in Shantung

Japanese Present Five Demands—Will Occupy Tsingtao, Tsinan and Railway, Pending Settlement

評論報 密勒氏遠東

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1928

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLIV No. 12.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館

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44-429

Chesterfield smokers don't change with the calendar

...but watch how other smokers are changing to Chesterfield!

44-430

MEI LAN FONG & GOLDEN DRAGON

THE TWO GREAT PILLARS OF OUR PRODUCTS.

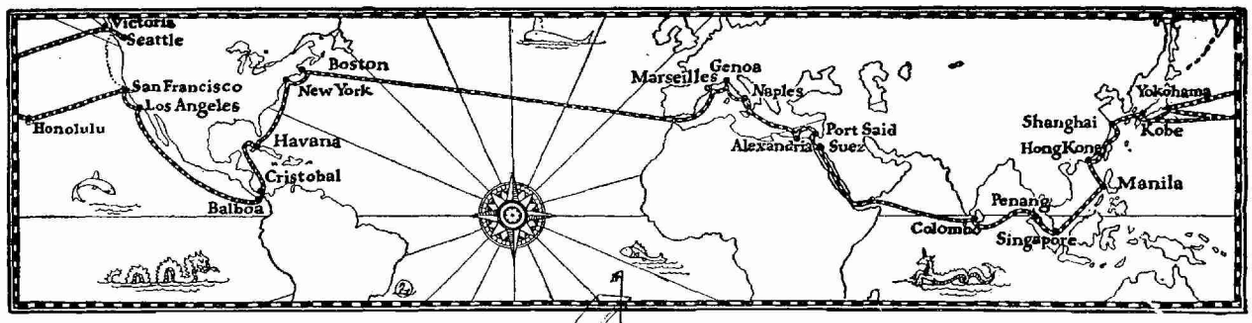
THEY ARE GOOD SMOKES FOR A CONNOISSEUR AND PLEASANT GIFTS FOR HIS FRIENDS

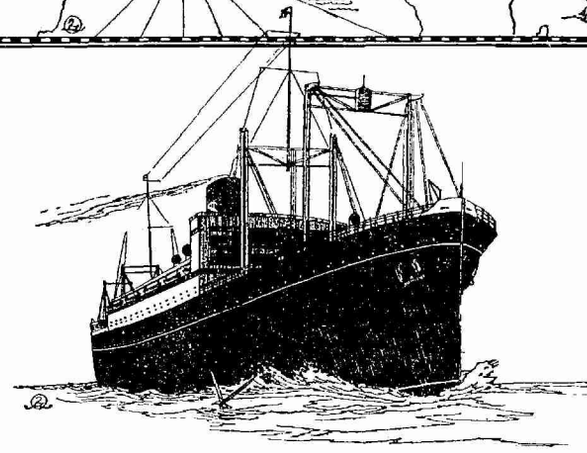
梅蘭芳

白金龍

此烟品質超群.
吸之可增精
神上無限愉
快持贈親
友.亦絕
妙之
禮物
也.

中國南洋兄弟
煙草公司出品





EAST OR WEST

A Service Unexcelled

The palatial "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines accord you the finest in Ocean Transportation. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and commodious. The wide decks as well as the glassed-in promenade permit of deck games, strolls, long rows of steamer chairs and that appreciated sense of sheer enjoyment.

The Cuisine is world famous. Crisp lettuce, celery, fruits, fresh milk, eggs, meats, all delectably prepared by competent and skilful chefs. The service is all that you could desire.

The staterooms on "PRESIDENT LINERS" are all outside, large and beautifully furnished. Beds ensure maximum travel comfort. Hot and cold running water, wardrobes, mirrors, reading lamps, thermos bottles, fans. Many rooms have private tub and fresh water baths. You will enjoy traveling to America, Interport or Round the World to Europe on these great modern, fast Liners.

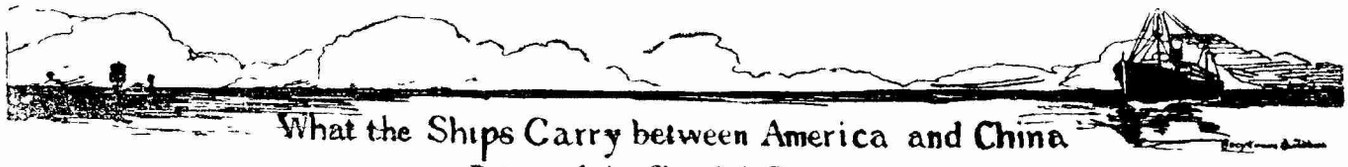
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AMERICA
ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
FOLLOWING WEEK TO VICTORIA B.C. AND S ATTLE VIA THE SHORT ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Dollar Steamship Line
American Mail Line

The Robert Dollar Co., General Agents.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND ROUND THE WORLD

44-432



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—Picul or 133 1/3 pounds. Bls.—Bales. Pcs.—Pieces; Mil.—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1

PORTHOS, March 24.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports Bls. 15 ..... Pls. 15.40
Silk, Raw, Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls. 25 ..... „ 25.13
Wild, other Ports Bls. 100 ..... „ 101.65

WEST CALERA, March 26.

from U. S. A.

Oil, Kerosene, in Cases Galls. 20,100
„ Lubricating, Mineral „ 7,086
„ Neutral ..... „ 12,241
„ Calol ..... „ 300

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, March 30.

To Honolulu.

Silk Piece Goods .... Pls. 131
Silk Pongees, Shantung „ 0.67
Exercise Books ..... „ 6
Brassware ..... „ 6
Chinaware, Fine ..... „ 3
Soapstone Ornaments ..... „ 4
Woodware ..... „ 7
Eggs, Preserved ..... Pcs 2,101
Suit-cases Leather .... „ 29
Parasols, Oil-paper .... „ 291
Pens, Chinese ..... „ 2,007
Cheese Pig Skin ..... „ 50

To Charleston.

Hair, Human ..... Pls. 137
Woollen Rugs:
Under 100 Sq ft... Pcs. 24

To Chicago.

Soapstoneware Ornaments ..... Pls. 29

To Colon.

Silk Pongees, Shantung „ 1.59

To Los Angeles.

Brassware ..... „ 22
Egg. Yolk, Dried.... „ 336
Carpets, over 100 Sq. ft. Pcs. 3
„ under 100 Sq ft. „ 8
Bags, Straw, Coloured „ 1,800

To Louisville.

Woollen Rugs:
Under 100 sq. ft.... Pcs. 13

To New Orleans.

Silk Pongees, Shantung Pls. 0.83

To New York

Silk, Waste:
Other Ports..Bls 39 „ 147.30
Silk Cocoon Strippings, Waste:
Shanghai....Bls 4 Pls. 13.57
Silk Piece Goods .. .. „ 0.91
Silk Pongees, Honan .. „ 17.30
Brassware ..... „ 15
Bristles, Assorted .... „ 34
Casings, Pig, Salted .. „ 62
Cotton Rags ..... „ 86
Egg Albumen, Dried .. „ 403
„ Yolk, Dried..... „ 597
Hides, Buffalo ..... „ 56
Intestines, Hog, Salted. „ 137
„ Sheep, Salted „ 123
Skins, Deer ..... „ 88
„ Goat, Untanned. „ 355
Woodware ..... „ 12
Carpets, over 100 sq ft Pcs. 3
„ under „ „ „ 28
Curtains, Soochow .... „ 155
Hats Straw, ush.... „ 52,800
Skins, Mole, Untanned „ 2,000
„ Raccoon, „ „ 1,000
„ Sheep, „ „ 3,000
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned.... „ 3,000
Bags Straw ..... „ 1,500
Woollen Rugs:
Under 100 sq. ft ... „ 72

To Petersburg.

Hangers, Advertising .. „ 49

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned „ 101
Curtains, Soochow.... Pcs. 125

To Richondm.

Hangers, Advertising.. Pls. 33

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods..... „ 1.05
Tea, Black:
Congou, Wenchow „ 45
Other Kinds, Kiukiang ..... „ 215
Books, Chinese ..... „ 12
Brassware ..... „ 69
Casings, Goat ..... „ 4
Chinaware, Fine..... „ 7
Egg Albumen, Dried.. „ 17
Egg Albumen, Moist and Frozen ..... „ 335
Feathers, Duck ..... „ 89
Feathers Fowl..... „ 218
Goose Down ..... „ 8
Oil Wood ..... „ 4,800
Tallow, Vegetable .... „ 841
Woodware ..... „ 9
Carpets:
Over 100 sq. ft .... Pcs. 3
Under 100 sq ft ... „ 3

To St. Louis.

Nurtgalls..... Pls. 840

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned „ 301

BOLTON CASTLE, March 31.

from U. S. A.

Steel, Galvanized:
Pipe Fittings ..... Pls. 19
Starch, Corn ..... „ 462
Grease ..... „ 419
Paper, Coated ..... „ 1,668
Petrolatum, Yellow.... „ 243
Cigarettes ..... Mille 60
Oil, Lubricating .... Galls. 1,584

MAYEBASHI MARU, March 3.

To New York.

Silk, Cocoon Strippings Bls 22 .... .. Pls. 70.76
Silk, Waste .. Bls. 24 „ 49.88
„ Pongees, Honan.. „ 34.50
Antimony, Oxide .... „ 840
Antimony, Regulus ... „ 2,100
Bristles ..... „ 100
Brassware ..... „ 57
Hides, Buffalo ..... „ 440
Hides, Cow ..... „ 1,115
Egg Yolk, Dried..... „ 630
Feathers, Duck ..... „ 30
Feathers, Goose ..... „ 75
Oil, Wood ..... „ 2,368
Seed, Sesamum ..... „ 1,848
Skins, Goat, Untanned „ 519
„ Mole, „ Pcs. 2,000
„ Raccoon, „ „ 1,059
„ Sheep, „ „ 10,000

To Boston.

Hides, Cow ..... Pls. 190
„ Buffalo ..... „ 153

CITY OF GLASGOW, April 2.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Flocks ..... Pls. 157
Flour, Wheat ..... „ 3,675
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral ..... „ 313
Iron Pipe Fittings..... „ 16
Iron, Galvanized:
Pipe Fittings ..... „ 29
Lead-foil and Tinfoil.. „ 9
Leather, alf, Coloured „ 1
Steel Sheets ..... „ 377
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 3,035
„ Unclassed .... „ 3,259

PACIFIC MARU, April 5.

To U. S. A.

Cotton Rags ..... Pls. 3,568
Jute, Waste ld..... „ 644

TOLEDO, April 5.

from U. S. A.

Brass Strips ..... Pls. 29
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, ixture „ 559
Flour, Corn ..... „ 14
Glucose ..... „ 7
Tobacco, Leaf ..... „ 2,947
Cigarettes ..... Mille 2,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral .....Galls. 113,962

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

May 15, 1928. Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990

Market Closed Strong Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	166⅛	166½
American Can (Common)	92	93⅜
American Radiator (Common)	146⅞	146½
Anaconda Copper (Common)	71⅜	73¼
Armour & Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd.	84⅝	85⅞
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	195½	196¾
American Tobacco "B"	163	161½
Bank of Montreal	385	380
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	62½	61⅜
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	120½	121
Canadian Pacific Railway	220⅛	219
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	79⅛	78½
Cerro de Pasco	68	70¼
Coty Incorporated	169¼	172½
E. I. du Pont de Nemours (Common)	394	395
Fox Film "A"	85⅝	89¼
General Motors (Common)	201½	204
International Match, Pfd.	111¾	120
International Product Corp.	78½	78½
International Nickel (Common)	90⅜	93⅛
Ligget & Meyers, Class "B"	99	100¾
Mack Trucks (Common)	87⅝	88⅛
Madison Square Garden	32¼	33¾
New York Central (Common)	189½	188⅛
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	70	74
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	41⅞	42⅜
Pacific Gas & Electric	50¾	52¾
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	198	204¾
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	131½	131¾
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	72⅜	72⅜
Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	63	63¾
Southern Railway (Common)	163⅝	161⅞
Standard Oil of California	61¾	62⅛
„ „ of New Jersey	44⅞	46¼
Standard Oil of New York	37½	39
„ „ of Indiana	80	81
Texas Corporation (Common)	62⅜	65
Tobacco Products, Class "A"	118	119
Union Carbide	154½	157
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	202¼	203
Wright Aeronautical	175	197
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	77	77
United States Rubber (Common)	41½	43¾
United States Realty & Imp Co.	90¼	89½
United States Steel	149⅜	148½
N. German Lloyd, 6%—1946	94¾	94¾
Shinyetsu Elec. Power Corp. 6½% 1952	94	94¼
General Cigar	67	67½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	72⅛	71½
Lorillard Company (Common)	32	32

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS	Local 1	Local 3	Fast R. * 5	3rd&4th Local 7	Exp. R. 9	3rd&4th 11	Local 13	Fast R. 15	Local 17	Local 19	Local 21	Conditional Local 23	Night Exp R. S. 25
Shanghai N. d.	6.30		7.05	7.25	8.50	9.10	12.10	12.40	14.20	15.05	18.10	18.50	21.30
Nansiang „	7.04		7.34	7.59	—	9.47	12.43	13.08	14.59	15.45	18.42	19.20	22.06
Anting „	7.27		7.54	8.29	—	10.17	13.08	13.32	15.31	16.08	19.07		—
Kunshan „			8.23	8.59	10.01	10.59		14.07	16.08		19.44		—
Soochow „			9.16	10.05	10.53	12.12		14.59	17.14		20.40		0.15
Wusih „		6.35	10.18	11.15	11.52	13.39		15.52	18.28		21.39		1.25
Changchow „		7.55	11.21	12.23	12.50	14.54		16.55	19.32				2.35
Tanyang „		9.04	12.24		13.46	16.08		18.01					4.02
Chinkiang „		10.08	13.18		14.29	17.13		19.01					5.06
Nanking arr.		12.12	15.03		15.46	19.26		20.33					7.00

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS	Local 2	Local 4	Local 6	Local 8	Fast R. 10	Express R. (12)	Local 14	3rd&4th Local (16)	Conditional (Local)	3rd&4th 18	Fast R. 20	Local 22	Night Ext. R. S. (24)
Nanking dep.	..	..	..	..	7.05	9.10	..	..	..	9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang „	..	..	..	..	8.52	10.52	..	..	..	11.48	14.36	18.54	0.02
Tanyang „	..	..	..	..	9.36	11.33	..	..	..	12.51	15.37	19.50	1.00
Changchow „	..	..	6.50	..	10.44	12.40	..	13.05	..	14.11	16.44	21.11	2.27
Wusih „	..	6.00	8.08	..	11.54	13.34	..	14.21	..	15.47	17.47	22.15	3.41
Soochow „	..	7.14	9.18	..	12.51	14.26	..	15.45	..	17.10	18.51	..	4.49
Kunshan „	..	8.25	10.57	..	13.35	15.05	..	17.10	..	18.23	19.42	..	..
Anting „	7.56	9.05	11.33	13.29	14.07	..	16.30	17.45	..	19.11	..	..	..
Nansiang „	8.21	9.49	12.03	13.50	14.27	..	16.54	18.09	19.30	19.46	20.31	..	6.32
Shanghai N.a.	8.45	10.16	12.36	14.15	14.56	16.05	17.23	18.42	19.57	20.20	20.55	..	7.00

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Express R (4)	2nd 3rd & 4th * (6)	Fast R * (8)	Local	Night Expres Rs * (12)	STATIONS		Local	Express R * (3)	2nd 3rd & 4th * (5)	Fast R * (9)	Night Express R (11)
Shanghai N.	d.	8.05	9.15	13.30	...	18.30	Zahkou	d.	...	7.15	9.05	13.35	17.45
Jessfield	d.	8.21	9.32	13.46	...	18.46	Hangchow	d.	...	7.40	9.40	14.00	18.10
Siccawei	d.	8.27	9.40	13.53	...	18.53	Changan	d.	...	8.32	11.05	15.06	19.02
Lunghwa J.	d.	8.40	10.02	14.07	...	19.05	Yehzah	d.	...	9.03	12.03	15.43	19.33
							Kashing	d.	...	9.44	12.57	16.32	20.15
Shanghai S.	d.	8.15	9.30	13 40	18.00	18.40	Kashai	d.	...	10.08	13.35	16.59	20.41
Lunghwa J.	a.	8.34	9.49	13.59	18.19	18.59	Sungkiang	d.	...	11.01	14.48	17.58	21.36
Sungkiang	d.	9.20	11.00	14.53	...	19.45	*Lunghwa J.*	d.	8.41	11.41	15.53	18.47	22.16
Kashai	d.	10.09	12.07	15.48	...	20.38	*Shanghai S.*	a.	9.00	12.00	16.12	19.07	22.35
Kashing	d.	10.40	12.49	16.23	...	21.10							
Yehzah	d.	11.14	13.40	17.03	...	21.44	Lunghwa J.	d.	...	11.42	15.48	18.45	22.17
Changan	d.	11.49	14.32	17.44	...	22.19	Siccawei	d.	..	11.49	15.57	18.54	22.24
Hangchow	d.	12.45	16.00	18.55	...	23.15	Jessfield	d.	...	11.56	16.05	19.01	22.31
Zahkou	a.	13.00	16.25	19.10	...	23.30	Shanghai N.	a.	...	12.10	16.20	19.15	22.45

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	d.	6.55	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50	Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35	...	15.10	18.35	22.55
Kenshangmun	d.	7.11	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06	Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18	Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35	Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restaurant.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

The Peking-Hankow Line, most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous regions of the eastern part of Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communication with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

In the future, this line will connect by means of a ferryboat with the Hankow-Canton Railway, whose completion will bring the Capital of China and Hankow, the Great Central Market, within easy distance of Canton, then southeastern mentropolis.

From the Capital to Hankow the journey takes about 30 hours by the bi-weekly "Express" through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHIKUNGSHAN MOUNTAIN (Summer Resort).—Not many inland Summer Resorts in China offer scenes which can bear comparison with the charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chikungshan, whose summit stands at an attitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 100 M from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address to Mr. C. H. Yang, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow Line, Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

ANYTIME IS THE TIME

If your wife allows you a cigarette before you get up — let it be a CAPSTAN

While the bath is filling — there's time for a CAPSTAN

With your morning cup of tea a CAPSTAN

Many tiffins are topped off with CAPSTANS

At afternoon tea the ladies appreciate the "good things"!

The greater the problem the greater the need for a CAPSTAN

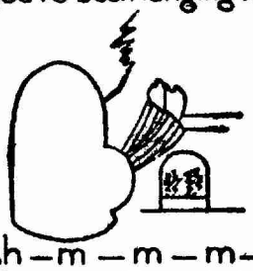
If your tie won't tie keep your temper with a CAPSTAN

After dinner there's great satisfaction in a CAPSTAN

Prepare yourself for enjoyment — by enjoying a CAPSTAN

There's usually time for a CAPSTAN between the acts

After the show you can put a match to the CAPSTAN you've been longing for



Ah — m — m — m —! CAPSTAN are great ——!

FOR A CAPSTAN

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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44-436

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLIV SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1928 NUMBER 12

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager

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LAWRENCE IMPEY (Peking)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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THE SHANTUNG QUESTION—WHAT IT IS!

THE SHANTUNG question is a heritage of the days when Germany and other European nations were grabbing territory in Asia. Prior to the year 1897 Germany had been planning to secure a naval base in Shantung, and the German Asiatic squadron made frequent cruises along the Shantung coast with a view to locating the most suitable spot. The murder of two German missionaries in Shantung province during November of that year was made an excuse for Germany to seize Kiaochao bay. Germany's occupation and subsequent fortification of Tsingtao and surrounding territory were provided for by the so-called Kiaochao Convention signed between China and Germany March 6,1898. The preamble to this Convention is an excellent specimen of diplomatic cant. It reads as follows:

> The incidents connected with the mission in the prefecture of Tsaochowfu, in Shantung, being now closed the Chinese Government consider it advisable to give a special proof of their grateful appreciation of the assistance rendered them by Germany. The Imperial German and the Imperial Chinese Governments therefore, inspired by the equal and mutual wish to strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite the two countries, and to develop the commercial relations between the subjects of the two States, have concluded the following separate Convention.

By this Convention China ceded to Germany the rights of administering a zone around Kiaochao bay for a distance of 33 miles. China retained her rights of sovereignty, but Chinese residing within the German zone were subject to German law and regulations. Provision was made for a Chinese-German company to build railways in Shantung, and for the whole of Shantung, Germans were to have the first options on all industrial works, supply of material, and so on. The privilege was also extended to Germany of developing the coal-fields along the route of the railway which was later built connecting Tsingtao and Tsinan, a distance of a little more than 250 miles.

WHEN THE Germans went into Kiaochao (Tsingtao) they found bare mountains and an undeveloped harbor. They built up a beautiful city, reforested the mountains, laid out a fine system of roads through all the surrounding territory, and constructed fortifications, planned mostly for defense against attack from the sea. There were minor fortifications along the boundary of the German sphere and the rest of Shantung province, but they were of no practical value for defense against a modernly-equipped army. On the whole the Germans and Chinese got along well together. Although the Chinese lost the right to administration of this small zone they gained in every other way,

The Germans not only spent a great deal of money on development, but they taught the Chinese populace many new and better ways of doing things. From a purely economic point of view the German Shantung experiment was a huge expense to the German taxpayers. Even during the German occupation Japanese imports far exceeded German imports, (including the imports from Germany for purely military and development purposes). And as regards the exports, the principal ones being strawbraid and peanuts, while there was a huge export to Germany of these products, there was a business of equal importance with France in peanuts and with England in strawbraid.

THUS matters stood when the world war broke out in 1914. At that time the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was still in force and Japan, as the ally of England, intervened on the ground that the peace of the Far East was menaced by the German occupation of Kiaochao, inasmuch as the Colony constituted a base for naval operations in the East against the shipping and territories of the countries with which Germany was at war. Shortly after the outbreak of the war Japan "advised" Germany to disarm all her naval vessels in Chinese and Japanese waters and to hand Kiaochao over to Japan "with a view to its eventual restoration to China." Germany sent no reply to this "advice," and accordingly on August 23, 1914, Japan declared war on Germany Following the declaration various British and Japanese warships occasionaly bombarded the German forts, but it was soon made evident that against attacks from the sea the Germans would be able to hold out for an indefinite period. The Japanese then proceeded to put into effect a plan to attack Tsingtao by land. The Chinese had previously made a protest against the belligerents bringing the European war to China, had declared their neutrality, and announced that they would not accept any responsibility for occurrences in the zone of warlike operations. The Japanese proceeded with their plan of attacking Tsingtao very leisurely. Directly north from Tsingtao across Shantung province lies the small port of Lungkow on the gulf of Pechili. It is from this point that the Japanese started their expedition against Tsingtao. Here they landed their troops and the equipment for a "light" railway which was laid a hundred odd miles south across Shantung province. There were no locomotives. All the transportation power was furnished by human labor. Thus were the big guns, ammunition and other war material placed in position behind Tsingtao for the eventual attack. The transport on the flimsy light railway was difficult at best, and the work was hindered by heavy rains. The investment of Tsingtao was begun September 27 and the Germans surrendered November 7. The Japanese were assisted by a certain number of British troops, but the work of the latter was inconsequential. Upwards of 5,000 prisoners were taken at Tsingtao by the Japanese and interned in Japan until the end of the war.

THE CHINESE made repeated protests to the Japanese against the latter violating the neutrality of China by its passage of troops through Shantung, but to no avail. The Japanese took forcible possession of everything the Germans had in Shantung, the city, the fortifications, the railways, the coal-mines, etc. We now come to the incident of the Japanese Twenty-one Demands upon China. In its "advice" to Germany Japan spoke of "eventually" handing over the German possessions in Shantung to China. The whole matter hinged on that word "eventually." Japan's real intentions were fairly demonstrated when on January 18, 1915, Japan, taking advantage of the preoccupation of the European Powers in the great war, suddenly sprung the Demands on China. The very first Article of the demands read: "The Chinese Government engages to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions which Germany by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the province of Shantung." Japan sent an ultimatum to China insisting on the latter accepting the demands, May 7, 1915. The ultimatum brought a protest from America that it could not recognize any agreement or understanding which might be entered into between China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of China, or the international policy, commonly referred to as the "Open Door." Yuan Shih-kai, the then president of China, replied on May 9, indicating his willingness to accept the demands, with certain modifications. May 9 is, therefore, observed by China as "Humiliation Day. The treaty between China and Japan, in which the former agreed to assent to the transfer of German possessions in Shantung to Japan, was signed May 25, 1915.

IN THE MEANTIME China herself declared war on Germany and thus had a voice at the Peace Conference in Versailles in 1919. At the Conference the Chinese delegates insisted that any rights which Germany possessed in Shantung, should revert to China in accordance with Japan's original declaration. The Chinese delegates were, however, unable to carry their point, and as a result, they refused to sign the treaty of Peace. The decision of the Council of Three at Versailles on April 30, 1919, to hand over Shantung to Japan caused a sensation in China. The newspapers in China and China's principal public men made constant and effective appeals to public opinion not only in their own country, but to the whole world, and China eventually secured justice at the Washington Conference. In the meantime, in the Summer of 1919, an effective boycott was instituted against Japan and kept up for more than a year. A general strike against the Japanese was called in June of that year, and in Shanghai the Chinese food shops, ricshas, laundries etc. were closed for several days. The newspapers published strong denunciatory articles, enforced with striking cartoons. One such cartoon depicted a serpent (Japan) swallowing China, with a distention showing where Formosa had already been swallowed.

MEANWHILE the U. S. Senate refused to ratify the Versailles peace treaty, largely because of the fact that Japan had been awarded Shantung. Thus, encouraged by the American attitude, Chinese publicists kept the Shantung matter "boiling" constantly, and when in August 1921 President Harding extended his invitations to the Nine Powers for the convening of the Washington Conferences, the whole world knew about Shantung, the disposition of which was one of the principal matters to come before the Conference, whose first sitting was held in November 11 of that year. The discussions between the Chinese and Japanese delegates were prolonged and heated, but China was successful in all essential points, and the treaty was signed February 4, 1922. The complete text of this treaty was printed in *The Review*, May 12, 1928.

The essential point of the treaty was that Japan relinquished administrative and all other rights which had been taken over from Germany, in favor of China. As regards the Shantung railway, the Chinese secured possesion, but undertook to reimburse Japan for the actual cost of the railway, plus the cost of improvements which Japan had made during the period of her operation.. Thus was the Shantung question settled and little more was heard of the subject for several years. It is to be borne in mind, however, that Japanese subjects bought most of the real property which the Germans had perforce to leave behind them. Japanese investments in the province have in the meantime grown very considerably, and the several occasions on which Japan has interfered in Shantung, either by sending armed forces or otherwise, have been explained as being necessary to protect Japanese lives and property. But the Chinese are very suspicious that the Japanese have the intention of remaining in Shantung permanently, and thus the Shantung matter has once more become a world problem.

The Japanese Ultimatum and Bombardment of Tsinan

AS WILL ROGERS, the American "cow-boy" humorist would put it, "All we know is what we see in the papers." Therefore until some impartial international commission undertakes an investigation of the clash between Chinese Nationalist and Japanese troops at Tsinan, the public must be content with a perusal of the newspaper accounts hoping thereby to form a more or less accurate account of what has actually happened. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* appear copies of dispatches which Mr. H. J. Timperley, Correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*, has sent to his paper describing the bombardment of the walled city of Tsinan by Japanese troops on May 9 and 10. Mr. Timperley was in Tsinan prior to the evacuation of the Northerners and the coming of the Japanese troops. Being an experienced newspaperman he naturally took note of what was going on and reported the events to his paper as he saw them. His account of the happenings in Tsinan following the occupation of the city by the Nationalist troops is therefore important because he was in a neutral position to observe the situation from both sides, or rather from three sides, for he observed the evacuation of the Northern troops guarded by White Russian mercenaries. Then he observed the entrance of the Southerners and then the clash between the Nationalists and the Japanese. In the event there is an international investigation of the Tsinan incidents, the evidence as presented in Mr. Timperley's reports will be of the highest value in the fixing of the blame for the trouble.

SINCE Mr. Timperley has described the bombardment of the walled city by the Japanese troops, using three-inch guns, Stokes mortars, machine guns and airplanes, we are interested in this connection only in the events leading up to the Japanese ultimatum and the reasons behind this "positive action" as the Japanese news reports put it. The Nationalist *Kuo Min* news agency on May 7 circulated a copy of a letter which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Nationalist troops addressed to the Japanese Commander in Tsinan, General Fukuda, the letter reading as follow:

> "Sir: Since the unfortunate affair of the 3d inst. the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Forces, being desirous of a peaceful settlement has strictly ordered his soldiers to withdraw from the neighborhood of the areas occupied by the Japanese troops. All Nationalist soldiers have now evacuated their posts and are resuming the Northern Expedition, only a required number of Nationalist troops being stationed in the city for the maintenance of peace and order.
>
> "The Nationalist Commander-in-Chief is likewise departing for the front today, and accordingly communicates to you to the above effect, with the hope that you will strictly order the cessation of such unusual actions of your troops as shown in the last two days so as to facilitate the maintenance of friendly feelings between the two nations. This is his sincere hope.
>
> (Signed) "CHIANG KAI-SHEK,
> Commander-in-Chief of the
> Nationalist Forces"
>
> "May 5, 1928."

THIS letter, as may be noted from the text, was addressed to the Japanese Commander on May 5, and we have it from Mr. Timperley's account elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* that the main body of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's army was evacuated from Tsinan on the afternoon and evening of May 4, part of his troops proceeding to the North and part to the South in the direction of Taianfu where General Chiang established his headquarters following the clash with the Japanese on May 3 and 4. On the afternoon of May 4 some kind of an understanding was reached between General Chiang and Mr. Hwang Fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, and the Japanese authorities for the withdrawal of the Nationalist troops a distance of 20 li from the Japanese fortified positions in the so-called commercial area of Tsinan. This understanding, according to reliable information, was reached largely through the mediation of the staff of the American Consuate, Mr. Ernest B. Price and Mr. Edwin F. Stanton, and also the British Consul, Mr. John B. Affleck. In Gen. Chiang's letter he states *"only a required number of Nationalist troops being stationed in the city for the maintenance of peace and order."* There seems to be some discrepancy regarding the number of Chinese troops left in the city, for the Chinese Nationalist headquarters in Shanghai reported at the time that only about 1,000 troops remained in the city for police purposes, while the Japanese reports stated that the number was 5,000. Regardless of the exact number, it was the presence of these troops which the Japanese give as justification for their ultimatum which was delivered at 4 o'clock on the afternoon on May 7, the ultimatum being preceded by the usual Japanese reports alleging "lootings" on the part of the Southern soldiers. Baron Tanaka, in a recent statement issued to the newspaper correspondents in Tokyo, said that the trouble was caused by Communists among Gen. Chiang's forces, but whether they were "looters" or "Communists" we will have to leave to the future to decide. There is no question, however, regarding the Japanese ultimatum and the ensuing events. We are chiefly interested in the ultimatum, so we reprint the account of it which appeared in the Japanese semi-official *Toho* news agency reports which were delivered to the foreign and Chinese newspapers in Shanghai under a Peking dateline on May 8, as follows:

(*Toho News Agency*)

Peking, May 8—The ultimatum of Gen.

Fukuda to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was handed over to the Southern army headquarters, through the Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Army in Tsinan at 4 p.m. of May 7, the summary of which is as follows:

"The occurrence of such an 'unpropitiousness' of this time originated in the non-compliance of the pledge on the part of the Nationalist Army, notwithstanding Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has several times promised to Chinese and foreign concerns in Tsinan that the Nationalists, on entering Tsinan, will not commit any unruly act whatsoever. The Commander of the Japanese Army in Tsinan can no more bear to overlook the cruelties done by the Southern troops upon the Japanese residents and troops. All the official negotiations will be conducted by the Government of Japan against the Chinese authorities, while, from the need of future military arrangement, this Commander places before the Nationalist army authorities the following demands:

1—Punishment of high military officers who are connected with the incidents.

2—To disarm the whole of the Nationalist troops who had molested the Japanese, in the presence of the Japanese army in Tsinan.

3—To evacuate all the Nationalist troops stationed in Hsinchuan and Changchiachuan within twelve hours.

4—To promptly prohibit all anti-Japanese propaganda.

5—To clear all the Nationalist armies in the area within 20 li (about 7 miles) of Tsinan and those in the area within 20 li along the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway.

"On receiving the above demands, Gen. Chiang Tso-ping, the Chief of the Nationalist Political Commission at the front, personally visited the Japanese Consulate-General at 12 o'clock, midnight, of May 7 and asked the Japanese authorities to wait for a formal reply until sometime later, as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is not in Tsinan and he is not in a position to give out any authoritative reply on military affairs; although, in substance, he, the former General, is in the position to be able to comply with the demands made by the Japanese army.

"General Fukuda, having received this reply, considered it unsatisfactory, and decided to take a 'free action', and ordered full preparation in order to come out in a positive military action."

Judging the case purely from the documents and from the evidence presented in Mr. Timperley's reports, it would seem that this second Japanese "strong action" was unjustified. In the first place Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had informed the Japanese Commander that the main body of his troops had been withdrawn and that those remaining were for purposes of policing the city, a town of some three or four hundred thousand inhabitants. In the second place the Japanese military commander knew that Gen. Chiang had departed from Tsinan and that Gen. Chiang's subordinate, Gen. Chiang Tso-ping, the Chief the of Political Committee in the war zone, did not have authority to withdraw the remainder of the troops without referring the matter to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist Government. To refer back to the text of the Japanese ultimatum as distributed to the Shanghai newspapers by *Toho* we find the sentence, "*The Commander of the Japanese Army in Tsinan can no more bear to overlook the cruelties done by the Southern troops upon the Japanese residents and troops.*" It would thus appear that the real motive for the precipitate action of the Japanese Commander, Gen. Fukuda, in ordering a bombardment of the walled city of Tsinan, was purely a retaliatory measure for the alleged cruelties upon Japanese residents and soldiers by the Southern troops. In other words, the Japanese General ordered an attack with field guns, trench mortars, machine-guns and airplanes upon a densely-populated Chinese city, the inhabitants of which were not adequately warned, and who were caught like rats in a trap because the Chinese garrison in the city had closed the gates, and this apparently was done in retaliation for the alleged cruelties of the Southern troops toward the Japanese troops and residents in the trouble of May 3 and 4. The Japanese General must have known that the subordinate Chinese commanders at Tsinan in control of the troops within the walled city had neither the power nor the ability to evacuate their troops from the entire length of the Shantung Railway within twelve hours, and particularly in view of the absence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the front and the disruption of communications.

IT WOULD thus appear that Gen. Fukuda's action was a case of premeditated retaliation and a case of barbarism directed toward Chinese civilians, men, women and children, which probably will go down in history as an act of brutality. The action of the Japanese troops in the Commercial Area of the city on May 3 and 4 may have been justified after the beginning of the clash from the viewpoint of protecting the Japanese residents from an infuriated Chinese army many times the size of the Japanese forces, but it is difficult to justify the actions of Gen. Fukuda on May 8, 9 and 10 and we believe that the future will confirm this opinion. And that we are not alone in this opinion is shown from the following report of an editorial which appeared in the *Peking Leader*, the American newspaper in North China on May 8, the account being circulated by the Chinese *Kuo Wen* news agency:

(*Kuo Wen News Agency*)

"Peking, May 8—Commenting on the reattack on Tsinan City and the Chinese troops by the Japanese troops under General Fukuda, the *Peking Leader*, an American paper in North China, stated that the action taken by the Japanese militarists at Tsinanfu on Monday and Tuesday was absolutely inexcusable, according to telegraphic message received here yesterday (May 9). The American paper pointed out that the resumption of fire on the Chinese troops at Tsinanfu by the Japanese militarists can not be regarded as proper, for the unfortunate events in that city had already quieted down and the Chinese troops had evacuated the place and were in process of proper negotiations for a settlement of the case. It was rigdiculous for Gen. Fukuda to issue an ultimatum to the Chinese commander at Tsinanfu demanding the immediate evacuation of all Chinese troops out of an area of 20 li from the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and not allowing the Chinese commanders there time to refer the matter to their chiefs and the Nationalist Government for instruction. The Japanese ultimatum was a declaration of war for forcible aggression of Chinese sovereignty and Chinese territory. Gen. Fukuda's radical military action against the Chinese can not be approved by public opinion."

Presence of Japanese Troops Made Tsinan Clash Inevitable

By H. J. Timperley
Correspondent, Manchester Guardian

Tsingtao, May 8—The result of Japan's action in sending troops to Tsinan as an insurance against possible disturbances, if or when, the Nationalists occupied the Capital of Shantung Province, are likely to be followed by grave and far-reaching consequences. The Southerners captured Tsinan without bloodshed on the morning of May 1, the change-over occurring with a smooth-ness which almost suggested collusion. The Japanese troops some days previously had taken over two separate areas, including the bulk of the Japanese shops and residences and had erected barricades of barbed-wire and sand-bags through which nobody was permitted to pass without a permit issued by the Japanese Consulate.

The Southerners disappointed all expectations to the contrary by behaving with great circumspection and showed a keen desire to avoid any appearance of anti-foreignism.

Each side claims the other began it and it is doubtful whether a most searching investigation could fix the responsibility for the initial clash. As soon as firing began, the Japanese swept the streets with machine-gun fire in preparation for replacing the barricades and also sent around armored cars. The Nationalist troops here and there replied with vigorous rifle fire, and large numbers of Nationalist troops who found themselves caught within the Japanese areas endeavored to fight their way out, and newly arrived Nationalist detachments, seeing the Japanese in action, joined in the fray. Wild rumors flew from mouth to mouth and before long a battle royal was raging which continued until evening when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who fairly early ordered a complete withdrawal from the Japanese areas, succeeded in getting the bulk of his troops moving.

It is alleged that the Chinese used bombs, which probably is the case; each side claims the other used artillery. It is known definitey that the Japanese did fire several shells, but extremely doubtful whether the Chinese could have brought their heavy guns into action even had they wanted to. Each side also accuses the other of nameless atrocities. It has been established beyond much doubt that some Japanese civilians, including women, were terribly mutilated. Regarding the inevitable suggestion that the whole thing was a premeditated Communist plot, I was stationed in Tsinan at the time and I am convinced that the presence of a comparatively large armed Japanese force on Chinese soil, cheek by jowl with something like a hundred thousand Nationalists flushed with victory, created an atmosphere which rendered some kind of an explosion inevitable.

That an explosion did occur is now generally known throughout the whole world although the full extent of the repercussion cannot yet be properly gauged. It is obvious, however, that the Chinese of all classes are now siding with the Nationalists and the situation is fast developing into a serious quarrel between one people and another. In reference to the allegations pertaining to the activities of the Nationalist propagandists, many posters were displayed in the city, but these were directed mainly against Marshal Chang Tso-ling, with a frequent suggestion that he was selling Manchuria to the Japanese. The Chinese population in Tsinan regarded the Nationalist newcomers somewhat dubiously at first, but the next day the shop-keepers began removing the shutters from their places of business and the streets of the Shantung capital were gay with Nationalist banners. It is conceivable that but for the presence of Japanese troops and the tension thus created, the occupation of Tsinan by the Nationalists might have gone off tranquilly. To the evening of May 2 the Nationalist troops were quiet and orderly and the Japanese apparently felt the situation justified the withdrawal of their barricades which were removed during the night.

Just what happened to precipitate the conflict between the Chinese and Japanese troops on the morning of May 3 probably will never be known with any certainty. Neutral foreigners arriving at Tsingtao from Tsinan differ regarding whether the Chinese or the Japanese were to blame, but they do all agree regarding the conspicuous absence of any anti-foreignism on the part of the Southerners' general attitude. Everyone was feeling relieved that the change-over had occurred so smoothely when the Sino-Japanese clash shattered the hope that serious trouble was avoidable. The result is that the facts probably will never be known. The Japanese were carrying a chip on their shoulder and the Nationalists knocked it off," was the way one foreigner expressed the situation. It is clear that the Japanese used artillery, for a shell struck and exploded on the roof of the Ford agency in Tsinan.

THE JAPANESE BOMBARDMENT

(Second Message)

By H. J. Timperley
Correspondent, Manchester Guardian

Tsingtao, May 8—Although sporadic firing and sniping continued in the Tsinan area from the beginning of May 3, heavy fighting ceased on the evening of May 4 when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek withdrew the main body of his troops outside the Japanese zone. However, heavy fighting was renewed about 4 o'clock in the morning of May 8 following the failure or inability of the Chinese subordinate commanders Generals Fang Chen-wu and Chiang Tso-ping to carry out the Japanese ultimatum delivered to the Chinese at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 7. This ultimatum which was handed to the Chinese military authorities by General Fukuda, was addressed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and was delivered to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's subordinate, Gen. Chiang Tso-ping, due to the fact that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had departed on the morning of May 5 for Taianfu, which city is several miles to the south of Tsinan. The Japanese ultimatum demanded the punishment of the high Nationalist officers connected with the Tsinan incidents; the disarming of all Nationalist armies which had molested the Japanese (number stated to be approximately 30,000); evacuation of the Nationalist troops from the adjacent towns of Hsinchuan and Changchiachun within twelve hours; immediate cessation of all anti-Japanese propaganda; clearing of all Nationalist armies from a zone of seven miles about Tsinan and a similar zone of seven miles on each side

of the entire length of the Shantung Railway running between Tsinan and Tsingtao, a distance of more than 250 miles.

Upon receipt of the ultimatum, Gen. Chiang Tso-ping visited General Fukuda and asked for an extension of time in order to enable him to communicate with General Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist Government, an obviously difficult matter owing to the uncertainty of communication. General Fukuda considered the Chinese reply unsatisfactory and immediately announced his intentions of adopting a positive military action.

Five minutes before the expiration of the ultimatum, Gen. Chiang Tso-ping sent a representative to see the Japanese Commander, Gen. Fukuda, but the man was refused admission to the Japanese lines. At exactly 4 o'clock the Japanese opened fire, using artillery and trench mortars upon the native walled city. This Japanese action caused the American and British Consuls to decide upon the immediate evacuation of their nationals since all foreigners were frequently under fire. Practically all foreigners were evacuted with the exception of the American, British and German Consuls and the German nationals residing in Tsinan who chose to remain. The Rev. Charles O. Cooley, an American missionary, narrowly escaped death due to his presence in the German Stein's hotel which the Nationalists stormed owing to the alleged presence within the building of some Japanese officers. The Nationalists fired through the windows of the upper storey, following which they rushed the building and ransacked it, but Japanese reinforcements shortly returned and retook the building. Rev. Cooley was thus caught between two fires and had to dodge from window to window in order to escape being hit. He finally managed to escape by scaling the back wall and seeking refuge in the German Consulate which was nearby. The correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* who was in Tsinanfu investigating the famine situation on behalf of the China Famine Fund Committee of New York, also had a series of narrow escapes. He was first caught in the firing at the railway station between the Southerners and the retreating Northerners. Then later in the flurry of excitement resulting from the arrival of the Southerners he was clubbed by a Japanese soldier as he was returning to Stein's Hotel from the telegraph office. When the fighting broke out between the Japanese and Chinese troops on the morning of May 3, he had just left Gen. Chiang Kai shek's headquarters and was held up by a detachment of Feng Yu-hsiang's men who evidently suspected him of being a Russian spy. Feng's troops took a pot-shot at him, then hauled him over a thirty-foot embankment and handed him over to their commander. He was released when his identity was established. A half hour later he was marooned again by street fighting and finally escaped to the American Consulate. Meanwhile his personal property had all been stolen from the hotel, including a set of pictures which he had collected in the famine district. He finally succeeded in getting on a Japanese military train and reached Tsingtao on May 8.

Shortly following the beginning of the Japanese bombardment of the walled city of Tsinan, General Fukuda, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief caused posters to be put up in the city explaining his regret at the necessity of taking further strong measures but stated that an amicable settlement of the trouble was impossible due to the belligerency of the Chinese which made it necessary to maintain the prestige of the Japanese Empire. The proclamations stated that it was therefore necessary to punish the Chinese for their anti-Japanism. In order to gain admission to the walled city the Japanese dynamited portions of the walls, but the Chinese refused to surrender despite the orders of their commander who was under pressure of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce which was trying to prevent further bloodshed and destruction of property.

Foreigners arriving at Tsingtao declare that the Japanese used artillery, trench mortars and machine guns all day of the 8th; and on the 9th they used three-inch guns, and Stokes mortars. The American Consul, Mr. Price, was frequently under fire, paticularly when he was assisting the American residents of Tsinan to get aboard the refugee train.

THE WALLED CITY OF TSINAN

(Third Dispatch)

By H. J. Timperley

Correspondent, Manchester Guardian

Tsingtao, May 11—The Japanese authorities here are uncommunicative regarding the situation in Tsinan, but by piecing together the accounts of foreign refugees from Tsinan, it seems clear that the Japanese forces engaged in something of the nature of a punitive attack against the remnants of the Nationalist troops numbering about 5,000 which remained in the native walled city after the remainder of the Southern troops had withdrawn. It is not clear whether these Nationalist troops remained in deliberate violation of the Japanese ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the Nationalists to a distance of seven miles from the Shantung Railway, or perhaps they were left behind for the purpose of policing the native city.

The native city of Tsinan consists of a walled inner section about a mile square which is ringed around by a suburbs which themselves are within an outer wall. The so-called commercial settlement where the Japanese forces are stationed and where most of the Japanese have their residences and business houses is outside the native city which is estimated to have a population between three and four hundred thousand.

Foreigners, that is non-Japanese, who were in Tsinan at the time of the Japanese bombardment of the native city, and who observed the spectacle, state that on the morning of May 9th, the Japanese opened a terrific barrage with three-inch guns, Stokes mortars and machine-guns, immediately after which they rushed the city gates. Shrapnel was bursting over the city while Japanese airplanes were dropping bombs on the Governor's Yamen and the Police Headquarters. There is no reliable news available pertaining to casualties and it appears questionable whether adequate warning was given the civilian population before the firing began; hence it is feared that there was terrible slaughter amongst the densely packed civilians in the interior walled city. Foreigners arriving in Tsingtao state that apart from sniping there was no organized resistence discernible on the part of the Nationalists troops within the city.

SOUTHERNERS EVACUATE

(Fourth Dispatch)

By H. J. Timperley

Correspondent, Manchester Guardian

Tsingtao, May 11 (4 p. m.)—A dispatch received here from the Japanese Consulate in Tsinan states that the Nationalist troops left the inner city during

the night through the east gate disguised (presumably without their uniforms). Telegraph and telephone communication between Tsinan and Tsingtao has been established. Representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Tsinan informed the Japanese military headquarters this morning that all Nationalist troops had departed and in consequence requested the Japanese to discontinue their attack. The Japanese are now marching into the city and occupying the wall.

(*Fifth Dispatch*)

By H. J. Timperley

Correspondent, Manchester Guardian

Tsintao, May 12 (1 : 27 p. m.) The latest Japanese Consular dispatches indicate the situation at Tsinan has become stabilized. The Japanese authorities are counselling the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other representative Chinese bodies regarding appropriate measures for the maintainence of peace and order in the native city. Passenger trains are now running daily between Tsingtao and Tsinan and postal services are being resumed. The Japanese Consulate authorities here state that the total Japanese military casualties hitherto were 40 killed and 142 wounded, of which 67 are serious cases. There are no estimates available regarding the Chinese military or civilian casualties.

(*Sixth Dispatch*)

By H. J. Timperley

Correspondent, Manchester Guardian

Tsingtao, May 13 (4:46 p. m.)—Independent investigators report that although the Japanese assault upon the native city of Tsinan took a terrible toll due to the stubbornly resisting Nationalist defenders, it resulted in comparatively few casualties amongst the civilian population, this being attributed to the accuracy with which the Japanese artillery confined the bombardment to the Chinese military objectives.

The Japanese commander on the evening of May 10th announced a twelve-hour limit for the evacuation of non-combatants, following which he intended to turn his guns loose on the city unless all opposing Chinese troops capitulated. Discarding their uniforms, the Nationalist troops are said to have slipped out during the night in civilian clothing among the fleeing civilians. . The Japanese claimed they occupied the city quietly the following. morning.

(*Seventh Message*)

By H. J. Timperley

Correspondent. Manchester Guardian

Tsingtao, May 13 (5 p. m.)—While the Japanese disclaim any intention of establishing a military regime at Tsinanfu, the fact that Japan is sending a fresh division of troops to Shantung this week is taken to indicate some kind of military occupation is contemplated. It is believed in well-informed quarters here that Japan is likely to adopt the following measures pending a settlement of the Tsinan occupation and control of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway; secondly, the garrisoning of the Tsinan 'settlement'; thirdly, the declaration of a strictly neutral zone of ten miles around Tsinan and along the Shantung Railway through which neither Northern or Southern troops will be permitted to pass.

The Nationalist forces have already been expelled beyond a six mile radius of Tsinanfu and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has been occupied and cut both North and South of Tsinan by the Japanese troops to prevent the possibility of Nationalist reprisals,

A number of Americans here are planning to return to Tsinan where the situation remains quiet and where there have been no fresh developments reported. The Japanese authorities see no immediate prospects of negotiations, stating that there are no responsible Chinese authorities to negotiate with. The Japanese explain that the new division of troops arriving on May 17 is needed to protect the Shantung Railway in order to maintain communications. The Northerners still control Tsingtao and Chefoo but it is reported their troops are becoming panicky.

Shanghai Spring Races Held Last Week

The spring races were held in Shanghai last week. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were the "big" days, and sundry minor events were run on Saturday afternoon. The races have become Shanghai's semi-annual gambling event, a similar big event being held during a week in the autumn. The Shanghai Race Club makes a huge profit from the gambling which is engaged in at these events, and in recent years additional races have been run during the season nearly every Saturday. The Champion races were run on Wednesday. This is the event for which tickets for the sweep are sold all the way from Harbin to Hongkong. About a dozen races are run each day, and for each race tickets are sold on the parimutuel plan whereby the buyer of a ticket backs his judgment of a horse with his money. But the greater part of the public investment is in the sweepstakes, which is a pure matter of chance. On all tickets that the Race Club sells it first takes a commission of ten percent for itself, and five per cent more which is given to charity. The sweepstakes for the Champions have in recent years been divided into "A" and "B" sweeps, owing to the increasing size. The total investment in the "A" sweep is limited to half a million dollars. This year the "B" sweep tickets totalled almost as much. It was probably only a coincidence, but the Municipal police of Shanghai, which is British controlled, made wholesale raids on other gambling establishments in Shanghai during the week before the races were held.

Over-Seas Chinese Pledge Support Against Japan

Chinese all over the world are sending messages to the Nationalist Government pledging their support in opposition to the Japanese. A recent telegram from Manila stated that the Chinese community there had pledged a sum of Mex. $15,000,000 in case of war with Japan. The Chinese in Australia have also wired, pledging their support.

The Mexican Chinese Association in a message to the Nationalist Government stated: Japan, in dispatching troops to Shantung, violates our territorial sovereignty, kills our people in Tsinan, and causes a great impediment to our military movement. They further violate some of the well known principles in international law. We are very indignant about this and we hope sincerely that our Government will open negotiations with Japan, and we swear to back up our Government.

National City Bank Lends Money to Manchuria Bank, Is Report

A *Kuo Wen* message of May 12 stated that a five million dollar loan has been put through in Tientsin by Mr. Peng, managing director of the Government Bank of Manchuria (Kwan Chien Chu). It was later learned that the lender of this money was the Tientsin branch of theNational City Bank of New York and that the security of this loan is the entire property of the Mukden-Hailung railway.

Shanghai Women's Club Elects Officers

At the annual general meeting of the American Women's Club of Shanghai held May 15, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. R. L. Hanscomb; Vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Boynton; second vice-president, Mrs. P. H. Giovinnini; recording secretary, Mrs. Marvin Howes; corresponding secretary, Miss Charlotte Neely; treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Gregg.

Notice to Readers

There are still remaining a few copies of the May 12 issue of *The Review* dealing with the beginning of the Tsinan incident. Persons desiring extra copies should apply for them immediately, the cost being Mex. $0.40 each.

The Japanese Version of the Tsinan Incidents

The following are brief summaries of the Japanese reborts regarding the various Tsinan incidents which were telegraphed to Shanghai by the semi-official Toho News Agency. The reports herewith are a continuance of similar reports up to May 9, which appeared in last week's issue of The Review:

Tsingtao, May 9—More Japanese airplanes arrive here and hop off for Tsinan.

Tsingtao, May 9—An 'International train' arranged by the Consular Body at Tsingtao, departed for Tsinan this morning for the purpose of evacuating refugees.

Peking, May 9—The scope of the neutral area to be established about Tsinan by the Japanese will extend for a radius of 20 li (about 7 miles) from a point between the so-called commercial section of the city and the native city; a region of 20 li along the whole extent of the Shantung Railway; the region along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway adjacent to Tsinan extending both North and South.

Peking, May 9—In view of the situation at Tsinan, the Japanese have decided to establish a temporary airdrome on the outskirts of Tientsin; Peking government lodges verbal protest.

Tokyo, May 9—General-Baron Tanaka proceeds to Imperial Palace to obtain Emperor's sanction for sending 3rd Nagoya Division to Shantung; mobilization orders issued immediately after interview.

Tsingtao, May 9—Main force and one artillery unit of the 50th infantry regiment dispatched here from Japanese leased area in Manchuria, dispatched to Tsinan this morning.

Tokyo, May 9—Reports of Chinese re-attacks upon Japanese troops in Tsinan arouse intense indignation among Japanese businessmen here who are interested in China trade.

Tokyo, May 9—General-Baron Tanaka invites British, American, French and Italian Ministers to Foreign Office and explains circumstances compelling dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung declaring purely for protection of Japanese residents; stated Government intends to dispatch another division of troops to perfect defense.

Shanghai, May 9—Japanese naval authorities here announce that some 32 Japanese men-of-war now stationed on China coast and Yangtsze River; 15th destroyer flotilla now at Shanghai; several cruisers, transports, etc., at Tsingtao while one or more ships now stationed at following cities, Chungking, Ichang, Shashi, Changsha, Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Nanking, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, and Canton.

Peking, May 9—Finding there was a party of Southern troops in the vicinity of the Yellow River-Bridge, about ten miles north of Tsinan, the Japanese troops launched a vigorous attack and after dislodging them, occupied the bridge; no loss of life on Japanese side.

Peking, May 9—Japanese 36th Division under Major-General Iwakura capture a height in vicinity of Shuliho, south of Hsinchuang, in Tsinan area; Nationalists entirely evicted from this district.

Peking, May 9—A portion of the Japanese 13th Infantry Regiment at Tsinan, was shelled by Southern troops in the vicinity of the powder-magazine south of Fuchiachuang and north of Tsinan; Japanese troops accept challenge and bombard magazine with heavy guns blowing it up; Southern troops fled northward in great disorder. According to reports Southern troops "ruthlessly violated" the Japanese cemetery at Tsinan.

Tokyo, May 9—War Office issues mobilization orders for 3rd Division and necessary adjunctive parties; also order mobilization of 7th Division and two companies of 12th Division to proceed to Tsingtao and also to the Peking-Tientsin Railway area.

Tokyo, May 9—Japanese Government issues further statement regarding despatch of Nagoya Division to China, stating purpose being to protect Japanese nationals and establish communication between Tsinan and Tsingtao and object not being different from dispatch of original force of 5,000 troops to Shantung; declares troops will be withdrawn when occasion permits on disappearance of necessity for their presence on Chinese soil.

Tokyo, May 9—Yokohama Specie Bank lowers exchange rate for sterling and gold dollars to 1s. 10.5/3d and G.$).45-1/3.

Peking, May 9—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa in press interview again reviews incidents at Tsinan stating that Southern troops launched surprise attack on Japanese and committed atrocities, causing Japanese to issue ultimatum; declares Tsinan and Nanking incidents are similar and that likely be repeated at Peking, Tientsin which necessitates further Japanese protective measures; declares that if Chinese Northerners and Southerners wish to unite against Japan that Japan is ready to meet the situation; that Japan is not invading China but only protecting her interests; that it is premature for Chinese to think they are facing a national crisis and that the time has arrived for the Chinese to consider their situation seriously.

Peking, May 9—Understood here that Nationalist troops which retreated to south after being evicted from Tsinan will try to continue Northern campaign by another route.

Peking, May 9—Japanese detachments at Tsinan said to be in high spirit since retreat of Nationalists; Chinese commander of Martial Law surrenders to Japanese; wounded Japanese soldiers making satisfactory progress.

Tientsin, May 9—The 28th Japanese Brigade under Major-General Sotoyama, recently arrived at Tsinan, clashes with Southern troops at Kuotien; Southerners put up stubborn fight but repulsed with heavy losses and Japanese occupy Kuotien on east of Tsinan, Yellow River Bridge on North, Chienfoshan, Hsinchuang and Tingkou on South; Gen. Chiang Kai-shek reported still in Taian.

Tsingtao, May 9—Danger now reduced on Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway and passenger trains resuming.

Tokyo, May 9—With arrival of 3rd Division in Shantung the Japanese forces will reach 25,000 men; those in Shantung from Manchuria will be returned to Manchuria when occasion warrents.

Tokyo, May 9—Premier General-Baron Tanaka invites Mr. Hamaguchi, President of Minseito, opposition party to conference and explains necessity for Government's action; Hamaguchi reported noncommittal on subject following interview.

Peking, May 9—Japanese Legation states that another clash occurred with Southern troops on morning of 8th, but no casualties among Japanese troops; foreigners in Tsinan notified of impending positive Japanese military action and preparations made for evacuating women and children.

Peking, May 9—On its way back to Tsinan after having cleared the Nationalist troops out of Kuotien and Lungshan, the 28th Japanese Brigade encountered the Nationalist troops under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan; results not yet announced.

Tientsin, May 9—Being no longer able to bear with the stubborness of Gen. Fang Chen-wu's army within the walls of Tsinan, the Japanese brigade under Lieut-General Saito began bombarding the city yesterday afternoon aiming at the Tupan's office and Civil Governor's Yamen; city thrown into great confusion; reported Gen. Fang suing for peace and making overtures to Japanese.

Peking, May 9—Gen. Fang Chen-wu's troops which previously made overtures for surrender, suddenly changed their attitude and put up stiff resistence to Japanese; Japanese distributed handbills from airplane ordering Chinese troops to surrender peacefully; Japanese troops in readiness for action.

Peking, May 9—Japanese troops at Tsinan advance south along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to vicinity of Tangchiachuang causing heavy loss to Southern Chinese troops and light losses to Japanese.

Tokyo, May 10—The Nikka Keizai Kyokai of Japan-China Economic Association calls meeting and passes resolution stating blame for Tsinan affair rests with Chinese; organization composed of Japanese businessmen interested in China trade.

Tsingtao, May 10—Battallion of Japanese railway engineers arrives to assume operation of Shantung railway.

Tokyo, May 10—Three more Japanese battle-planes proceed to Shantung with 3rd Nagoya Division.

Tientsin, May 10..Owing to disturbances at Tsinan, Chinese and foreigners at Chefoo and Lungkow reported in panic.

Tientsin, May 10—Japanese forces at Tsinan encounter considerable force of Southerners at Kuotien again and heavy fighting results in Chinese defeat; Japanese losses 4 killed 20 wounded.

Peking, May 10—Reported that Gen. Chiang Tso-ping of Southern forces at Tsinan has disappeared, causing state of anarchy to develop necessitating strong Japanese action; stated Chinese fired on Japanese airplane flying over Tsinan; stated Chinese Commander Gen. Fang Chen-wu has surrendered to Japanese.

Tokyo, May 10—Japanese Government adopting means to stabilize silver exchange result of present situation.

Tokyo, May 10—Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, Nationalist military envoy stated to have visited Japanese headquarters ta

Tsinan and lodged certain counter-demands with the Japanese to effect that Nationalists might accept Japanese demands for punishment of those guilty of attacking Japanese if Japanese would agree to similar measures respecting their troops; Japanese reject proposal and inform Gen. Hsiung that military actions will continue in accordance with plans.

Peking May 10—Japanese Major-General Iwakura at Tsinan reports fierce engagement with Nationalist troops at Tangchiachuang resulting in 300 Chinese killed and some 20 on Japanese side.

Tokyo, May 10—All members of House of Peers take strong attitude on Tsinan affair; Government holds conference to devise means of coping with anti-Japanese movements in China.

Shanghai, May 10—Japanese Consul-General Yada announces that foreigners (non-Japanese) evacuated from Tsinan number 22, including 16 Americans, including 5 women 2 children; 4 British men; 1 Italian; 1 Frenchman. Chinese girl students from Shantung Christian University at Tsinan evacuated through efforts of one of the American professors; British army officer who was in Tsinan, also arrives at Tsingtao.

Tientsin, May 10—Since Gen. Fang Chen-wu's troops made a stubborn resistence in Tsinan the Japanese Iwakura Brigade occupied the front gate of the city and finally entered the wall after destroying the gate; Southern troops numbering 3,000 firing furiously on Japanese.

Tokyo, May 10—Government Seiyukai party decides to make thorough investigation of Chinese situation on Peking-Tientsin Railway, Tientsin-Pukow, Shantung, Shanghai and Yangtse ports and Manchuria.

Tientsin, May 10—Southern troops within Tsinan wall still putting up strong resistence but Japanese army pressing them hard.

Peking, May 10—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa calls on Lo Wen-kan Chinese Foreign Minister and informs him of the dispatch of the Japanese 3rd Nagoya Division to China.

Tokyo, May 11—Japan Transportation Company at Kobe plans airplane service between Osaka and Tsingtao to facilitate communication with Japanese military forces.

Tokyo, May 11—Japanese Foreign Office sends Mr. Nakayama, chief of Bureau of Asiatic Affairs to Tsinan to make preparations for opening negotiations with Chinese.

Tokoy, May 11—Transportation of 3rd Nagoya Division to Shantung will begin on May 13.

Tientsin, May 11—Japanese Lieut-Colonel Koizumi at Tsinan makes official report that his troops stormed the Tsinan walls but owing to narrow streets experience great difficulties; claimed 4,000 Southern troops in city.

Peking, May 11—Japanese army report from Tsinan states that the reason the Southern troops held out in Tsinan was due to belief that Chiang Kai-shek was returning with 100,000 men to attack Japanese troops; Southern troops finally evicted from city and driven from Tsinan area.

Tokyo, May 11—Japanese Cabinet meets and issues statement that despatch of additional troops to Shantung is purely for purpose of safeguarding lives and property of Japanese and when situation improves they will be withdrawn.

Tsingtao, May 11—Reported that Japanese commanders meet with Chinese Commerce Chamber at Tsinan and Chinese inform them that Southern troops have evacuated.

Tokyo, May 12—Minseito Party decides to send six members of Diet to China to investigate situation at Tsinan; Seiyukai Party also sends two members to China for investigation; War Office also sends investigator to Tsinan.

Tokyo, May 12—Japanese authorities in Yokohama and Tokyo give elaborate reception for officers and men of American Cruiser Pittsburgh and British Cruiser Durban now visiting in Japan.

Tokyo, May 12—General-Baron Tanaka, Japanese Premier, in press interview informs newspaper correspondents that the trouble at Tsinan was due to Communists in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's army which attacked the Japanese; that trouble was planned similar to the Nanking affair; that the relative small number of Japanese victims was due entirely to the presence of Japanese troops; that he believed the other foreigners in Tsinan were appreciative of the action of the Japanese; that Japan had provided an 'international' train to bring refugees to Tsingtao; that if the Southern troops menace Tientsin that Japan will take appropriate measures there.

Tientsin, May 12—Having despatched three companies of Japanese troops from the Tientsin garrison to Tsinan prior to the Tsinan incident, the Japanese garrison at Tientsin is considerable depleted. The forces of other foreign Powers at Tientsin at this time are estimated as follows: Americans, 4,000 troops, 20 airplanes. 5 tanks and 5 field-guns; British, 1,000 troops; French 3,000 troops. (The American garrison at Tientsin includes the 15th Regiment stationed in North China under the Boxer Protocol and a considerable force of Marines despatched to China last year).

Tsingtao, May 12—The body of K. Yasuda, who has been missing since the massacre of Japanese by Nationalist troops on May 3, was found murdered on May 10.

Tokyo, May 13—According to a mesage from Geneva, it is stated that although the League of Nations has received an appeal from the Nationalist Government, the Secretariat of the League is of opinion that before the action can be 'formalized' it will be necessary for the Peking Government to also make application.

Tokyo, May 13—According to a dispatch from Nanking, a joint conference of the Nationalist Government Council and Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has decided to dismiss Gen. Ho Yao-tsu "who was responsible for the Tsinan incident" and that Gen. Fang Ting-ying will be appointed his successor Nanking also decided to lodge a further protest with the Japanese Government

Hongkong, May 13—An influential Japanese businessman here informed the *Toho* correspondent that Chinese merchants in Canton are placing large orders for Japanese goods in anticipation of the anti-Japanese boycott creating a scarcity. It is not conceivable that the boycott will seriously affect Japanese goods since the greatest loss will fall on the Chinese merchants.

Tientsin, May 13—It is learned that a conference of the various foreign garrison commanders here on May 11, developed considerable difference of opinion among the American, British, French and Italian commanders regarding the scope of protective measures, but that the conference finally accepted the recommendation of Lieut-General Arai of the Japanese Garrison to the effect that advance guard lines will be established at points 20 li radius from Tientsin and that Japanese troops will be entrusted with the job of guarding important points in the foreign concessions "including the East Railway Station."

Tokyo, May 13—The bulk of the 6th Infantry Regiment and part of the 3rd Field Artillery regiment of the 3rd division departed this morning amid a hearty send-off by the public.

Hankow, May 13—Notwithstanding the control of the Chinese garrison commander here, anti-Japanese handbills with the inscription "Sever Economic Relations with Japan," "Recover Tsinan," etc., were distributed. Japanese marines are making preparations here for coping with any emergency and Japanese residents are removing within the Japanese Concession. An anti-Japanese boycott committee has been formed

Tsinan, May 13—Representatives of Chinese citizens met this morning to consider remedial measures. Mr. Nishida, Actiug Japanese Consul General explained the position of the Japanese troops and future attitude.

Tsinan, May 13—The Japanese Military authorities have discovered the minutes of the final conference between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen, Fang Chen-wu and other high Southern officials prior to the occupation of Tsinan by the Japanese, the minutes stating that in case the Japanese troops became unreasonable the Southerners should attack them; that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will not make any reply to the Japanese ultimatum in order to give the Southerners time to make preparations.

Tientsin, May 13—The Japanese detachment sent from here to Tsinan is returning to Tientsin on May 16.

Tokyo, May 14—The Shizuoka 34th Infantry Regiment of the Nagoya 3rd division left for Shantung today.

Tsinan, May 13—As they have achieved the object of the military action, the Japanese troops have decided to watch developments of affairs, guarding Tsinan and the Shantung Railway. The local Chinese Chamber of Commerce will establish a special police bureau under Gen. Tien Yu-wang, ex-commander of the Tsinan Gendarmerie. The Chamber decided to take possession of arms in the walled city; that merchants shall reopen their shops; that railway traffic be restored at once.

Tokyo, May 14—With regard to reports that Nanking has dismissed Gen. Ho Yao-tsu, the Japanese military authorities are also insisting upon the dismissal and punishment of other Nationalist Generals, Fang Chen-wu and Chen Tiao-yuan, the latter being responsible for cutting the Shantung railway eastward of Tsinan. It is reported here that the Nanking Government is disseminating entirely unfounded reports of the Tsinan incidents in foreign countries.

Tsingtao, May 14—According to an investigation made by the Japanese Consulate in Tsinan, the number of Japanese houses looted by Chinese soldiers was 114, the damage totalling more than Yen 600,000 while the number of Japanese massacred was 14 with 24 persons still missing.

Tokyo, May 14—Baron Tanaka yesterday visited Prince Saionji, the only surviving member of the "Elder Statesmen," who is reported to have advised Baron Tanaka to be cautious lest foreign countries should misconstrue the cause of the Tsinan affair, as China is very skillful in propaganda.

Tokyo, May 15—A dispatch from Canton states that Gen. Li Chi-sum has forbidden anti-Japanese rioting.

Tsinan, May 14—It is said that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has wired the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here that his forces intend to launch a general attack on the Japanese troops here and has ordered the Chinese civilians to withdraw, but the report is not considered significant.

Tsingtao, May 14—Three companies of Japanese troops embark here for Tientsin on Japanese destroyers.

Tokyo, May 15—Japanese Government in official statement declares that Japan will permit the Nationalists to use the Tientsin—Pukow Railway in Shantung if the Nationalists will accept the Japanese demands on the Tsinan incidents.

Tokyo, May 15--Japanese Government, following Cabinet meeting announces five demands on Chinese regarding Tsinan incidents: First, official apology by Chiang Kai-shek; second, severe punishment of Gen. Ho Yao-tsu and other Nationalist commanders; third Japanese will release Southern troops now held prisoners shortly but will hold their arms; fourth, all fighting and propaganda must cease immediately in Japanese zone of 20 li about Tsingtao and Tsinan and along Shantung Railway; fifth, Chinese commissioners appointed to negotiate with Japanese must have their authorization signed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; also compensation for damage suffered by Japanese nationals at Tsinan.

Tsinan, May 15—Japanese military authorities at Tsinan issue complete statement regarding fighting on May 8 declaring that their demands and ultimatum to Chiang Kai-shek were necessary for safeguarding the Japanese and preserving the dignity of the Japanese army; states that owing to menace of Chinese troops they could not permit the Chinese more time than 12 hours to reply; declare they tried to avoid firing on non-combatants.

Tokyo, May 15—Reports received in Tokyo from New York indicate that the New York newspapers are supporting Japan and consider Japan's, first steps' to protect her nationals were proper; quotes editorial from *New York Evening Post* stating that the Chinese Nationalists are not likely to obtain much satisfaction from the League of Nations "because the Nationalist Government lost its confidence in the league long ago and League Assembly not likely to believe "fabricated reports" from Nationalist Government.

Tokyo, May 15—Owing to serious situation impending in Peking and Tientsin, Japan may decide to divert part of the 3rd Nagoya Division from Shantung to North China in order to protect Japanese nationals in that area.

Ex-Premier Tong Shao-yi Arrives in Shanghai

Tong Shao-yi, a former premier of China and one of the negotiators of peace between the Manchus and the Revolutionaries in 1911, arrived in Shanghai from his native village near Canton, by the *Empress of Russia* May 11. Mr. Tong is one of China's veteran diplomats and for many years was a resident of Shanghai, but some years ago retired to the village of Tongkawan, in Kwangtung province. Mr. Tong stated that his sole purpose in coming to Shanghai was to visit members of his family.

Dr. Tenney Sinking Rapidly at Home in California

News recently received in China tells of the serious illness of Dr. Charles D. Tenney at his home in Palo Alto, California. He is gradually growing much weaker, says the report. Dr. Tenney was a former president of Pei Yang University, Tientsin, and one of the secretaries and a charge d'affaires ad interim of the American Legation in Peking.

Shanghai Chinese Will Welcome Prominent American Silk Man

C. E. Douty, representative of the American Silk Association, who recently arrived in Yokohama from New York to lecture on raw silk improvements, was expected to arrive in Shanghai May 18. The Chinese silk merchants are preparing a big reception for him at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Nationalists Leave Tsinan to Japanese and Make Rapid Advance Northwards

THE Japanese are steadily increasing their garrison at Tsinan. Announcement was made from Tokyo May 11 that by the end of May Japan would have a force of 28,000 men in Shantung. A telegram from Osaka May 11 stated that the leading Japanese financiers and businessmen fully endorsed the dispatch of troops to Shantung, so long as the purpose is confined to protection of Japanese nationals and the safeguarding of transportation by the Shantung railway, as outlined in the statement of Baron Tanaka. A Japanese War Office despatch from Tokyo May 11 stated that the Japanese had occupied the whole of Tsinan, including the walled city, after severe fighting. The dispatch added that every effort had been made to avoid causing harm or inconvenience to the civilian population.

Japanese Detain Telegraph Employees

Among the incidents at Tsinan, as told by a member of the telegraph staff named Ku who had succeeded in escaping, was that forty members of the telegraph staff at Tsinan were being detained by the Japanese on the ground floor of the telegraph building. A circular telegram sent by the staffs at Chefoo and Tsingtao to Shanghai alleged that their Tsinan comrades had been kept without food for three days and that the Japanese shot at any of them that tried to escape from the building. Later messages from Tsingtao stated that two more telegraph employees, Yang Chung-jiu and Pan Yen-fan, had escaped from Tsinan and arrived in Tsingtao May 13. They reported that four of their comrades had died, six more had been wounded, the rest still being detained by the Japanese troops.

Large numbers of the Nationalist troops are reported as having surrendered to the Japanese at Tsinan; the number in some telegrams is stated as being 4,000; in others 20,000. A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Tsinan dated May 9 stated that during the previous few days, the Japanese took over 8,000 rifles and other war material from the Nationalist soldiers. The dispatch adds that the Nationalist troops gave up their rifles voluntarily as they were under orders not to fire and not to precipitate another clash with the Japanese.

During the week the number of Japanese marines in the Northern district of Shanghai was greatly increased, and Chinese reports stated that in certain instances the Japanese marines had penetrated into Chinese territory.

The *Toho* correspondent at Peking telegraphed May 12: In regard to the Tsinan affair the Chinese Ministers stationed in various countries in Europe have addressed a telegram in their joint names to the Foreign Minister of the Peking government, urging it to cease the internal strife immediately and to cope with the present "national crisis" in concert between north and south.

General Hwang Fu Makes a Report

General Hwang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his return to Nanking from Tsinan, made a long statement relating his experiences in the latter place at the time of the clash between Chiang Kai-shek's troops and the Japanese. Gen. Hwang relates that during the first two days after the entry by the Nationalist troops into Tsinan on May 1 there were no disturbances. However, later Gen. Hwang's temporary offices were invaded by Japanese troops. Acting on Gen. Chang Kai-shek's instructions, Gen. Hwang did all he could to restore the telephone communications, which had been disrupted, and to enforce the instructions given by General Chiang that the Nationalist soldiers were not to fire at the Japanese. General Hwang gives a graphic description of how the Japanese proceeded to disarm the Nationalist soldiers.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued a communique from his headquarters in Nanking on May 11 in which he stresses the necessity of continuing the Northern expedition, for which more troops were urgently needed. He had given orders that the single remaining regiment in Tsinan should leave and join the expedition to the North. The Nationalists, he said, were adopting a policy of non-resistance, and the world would know that they were not responsible for any international outbreaks.

On the morning of May 10 a detachment of Fengtien soldiers began attacking the town of Kaomi on the Shantung railway. There is a Swedish mission located there and some of the bullets penetrated the houses of the missionaries. The missionaries escaped through the lines and proceeded to Tsingtao with nothing but their clothes. The attack on Kaomi followed a demand for money and pistols, which was refused.

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Japan's Intervention a Blessing in Disguise

BY C. Y. W. MENG

MAY, the poisonous month; as the Chinese call it, is the most eventful one in the year. The occurrence of the Tsinan affair only adds another terrible tragedy that has occurred in May.

The original cause of this incident is variously reported. According to Gen. Fukuda, the Commander of the Japanese Armies in Shantung, it is as follows: "On the morning of May 3, several Chinese soldiers suddenly broke into the shop of M. C. Masufusa, agent for the *Manshu Nippo*, and began looting. A part of the Japanese troops rushed to the scene to restrain the Chinese soldiers from looting. The looters fired on the Japanese troops and the latter replied. This was followed by fighting between the Japanese and Chinese troops at all points. Groups of Chinese soldiers with large bodies of troops following, openly started looting in broad daylight and in the very zone of the Japanese troops. Japanese were massacred by the Chinese soldiers amounting to a large number. It is quite evident from the foregoing fact that the outrages were due to a pre-arranged plot for a certain aim:

According to the Chinese official report, it is as follows: "The immediate cause of the massacre by the Japanese troops arose when the Nationalist soldiers passed through a street which had been previously included in the area occupied by the Japanese military authorities." The report goes on to say that after, killing some Chinese soldiers, the Japanese troops broke into the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and murdered Commissioner Tsai, after cutting off his eyes and nose, etc.

According to a report from an impartial reporter who is an Australian newspaperman and who was at Tsinan when the incident occurred, it is as follows: "A serious clash between the Chinese and Japanese troops occurred this morning which was apparently the consummation of a series of incidents including the shooting of a Nationalist officer yesterday and the detention by the Japanese of Nationalist street lecturers. But this morning a party of Nationalist soldiers were fired on by the Japanese when passing along the streets. The Nationalists returned the fire and a general melee ensued in which there were many casualties on both sides."

According to reports sent to the United States by Americans in Tsingtao the Japanese were really the first to open fire.

According to reports made by the *Toho* and *Reuter* news services, they told and retold that the original cause of the trouble arose in the looting of Japanese shops by Chinese soldiers, and the Japanese were compelled to return fire. They further told so many Japanese were killed, so many of the Japanese women were assaulted, and so many Japanese were missing, etc. As to the other side of the story, such as the murder of Commissioner Tsai, bombardment of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the destruction of the Chinese wireless station, killing of Chinese amounting to more than one thousand, by the Japanese "Crusaders" this was left entirely untold. While the Chinese were busy in preparing for a condolence service in memory of the death of Mr. Tsai, *Toho* reported "The death of Mr. Tsai is denied."

The *Toho* news services, being the official organ of the present Japanese government, and *Reuter's*, being well known for its anti-Chinese character, gave partial accounts, telling only what would be good and beneficial to the Japanese, and omitting what would be detrimental to them, reporting only what would be defamatory to the Nationalists, and omitting what would be in their favor.

Reasons For Japan's Intervention

Premier Tanaka, like many other crafty diplomats, in despatching troops to Shantung, tries to cover up himself by some sound doctrines. He says, Japan only desires to protect her nationals. To withdraw all the Japanese from Tsinan to Tsingtao is the better form of protection. But it is our opinion that there are two reasons why Japan had at last to resort to this action: In the first place, as it was pointed out in a previous article Japan's sole aim was to block the advance of the Nationalists. There are many reasons for this action. Japan has to molest or embarrass the Nationalists to some extent, for by means of molestation, Japan aims to extract some concessions from the Nationalists, so that when the Nationalists actually reach, Peking, such problems like Japan's special interests in Shantung and Manchuria, the severance of the Commercial treaty, the tariff problem, and lastly, the Nanking Affair, may easily be solved. In order to attain this end, Japan has to create some trouble with the Nationalists and by blocking their way to the north, Japan hopes that the Nationalists will fall into their trap. This explains why the Japanese government is so willing to spend such an enormous sum of money for the despatch of troops to Shantung. This should be impossible in view of the fact that Japan has just faced an economic crisis which almost resulted in the resignation of the Tanaka Cabinet.

Secondly, it is necessary for Japan to make some trouble abroad, so that the attention of the Japanese politicians at home may be diverted because of the foreign complications. This point is also made clear by General Tan, Chairman of the Central Political Committee of the Nationalist Government. General Tan stated that it was known that the Japanese Government in despatching troops to Shantung was aiming at the prolongation of the reign of the northern militarists and the execution of its traditional aggressive policy in China. "In order to maintain himself in power," said General Tan, "Premier Tanaka is trying to shift the Japanese peoples' attention to the foreign complications." In other words, the despatch of troops to Shantung is a stone hitting two birds, one for the future of Japan, and the other for the Premier himself.

A Long Comtemplated Intervention

It is not because the Nationalists have reached Shantung that the Japanese have been "forced" to despatch troops. On the contrary, the invasion of Shantung, or to put it in simpler terms, the ambition to re-devour Shantung, has long been comtemplated by the Tanaka Cabinet. That Japan could send more than 5,000 men and 20 men-of-war to Shantung, the expense for which is passed by the Diet without objection, shows that Japan is again taking up her aggressive policy in Shantung.

Though, at present, there is a more liberal party in Japan whose policy towards China is more friendly, it is not influential enough to be a match for the militarist party which now dominates the Japanese Government.

In order to carry out her aggressive policy, Japan has developed a very good system of propaganda. The Japanese propagandist agents both in Japan and abroad have been on the job many days before the actual clash between the Nationalists and Japanese troops. This explains why the reports given out by *Toho*, *Reuter*, etc. are all the same in tone. Therefore while charging the Nationalists with having pre-arranged a plot against the Japanese, the Japanese forget that they are really "pre-prepared" to invade Shantung!

When the Nationalists were advancing into Shantung we predicted the possibility of some clashes with the Japanese. Should the Nationalists be permitted to advance to Tientsin, we again predict some clash will occur with some foreign powers who may claim that under the Protocol, communication between Tientsin and Peking must be left open. This was what happened to General Feng in his campaign against Chang Tso-ling a few years ago.

At the time when this article is written, it is officially reported that Shikaichuang was captured by General Yen and Chanteh by General Feng. The meeting of these generals to have a joint attack is only a matter of hours. The blocking of General Chiang's way in fact hastens the meeting of these two generals in "finishing up" the northern punitive expedition.

A Good Lesson For the Chinese

The despatch of troops to Shantung by Japan teaches many lessons to the Chinese. Now, the Chinese masses realize that Japan is still aggressive towards China, and, only by uniting ourselves will we be able to stand against Japanese aggression. The Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai and many other organizations have sent messages to both Nanking and Peking urging the immediate cessation of hostilities and fighting against the common enemy. Marshal Chang Tso-ling sent out a telegram appealing for a truce "to save the country." Whether this complication with one foreign nation will eventually result in the unification of China, we are not in a position to foretell, but the realization of the necessity of uniting ourselves to stand against Japan, the common enemy of China, is significant.

Another lesson that Chinese have learned as a result of the Japanese intervention is that the Chinese have now realized that war with foreign countries will not only help in bringing about an early unification of China but also is the only means to place China in a better position in the family of nations. In thinking so, we are supported by many historical incidents.

America did not unify herself until her war with Spain; Germany did not become a strong Empire until her victories over Denmark in 1864, Austria in 1866, and France in 1870; Japan did not spring up as a world power until her victories over China in 1895 and Russia in 1905.

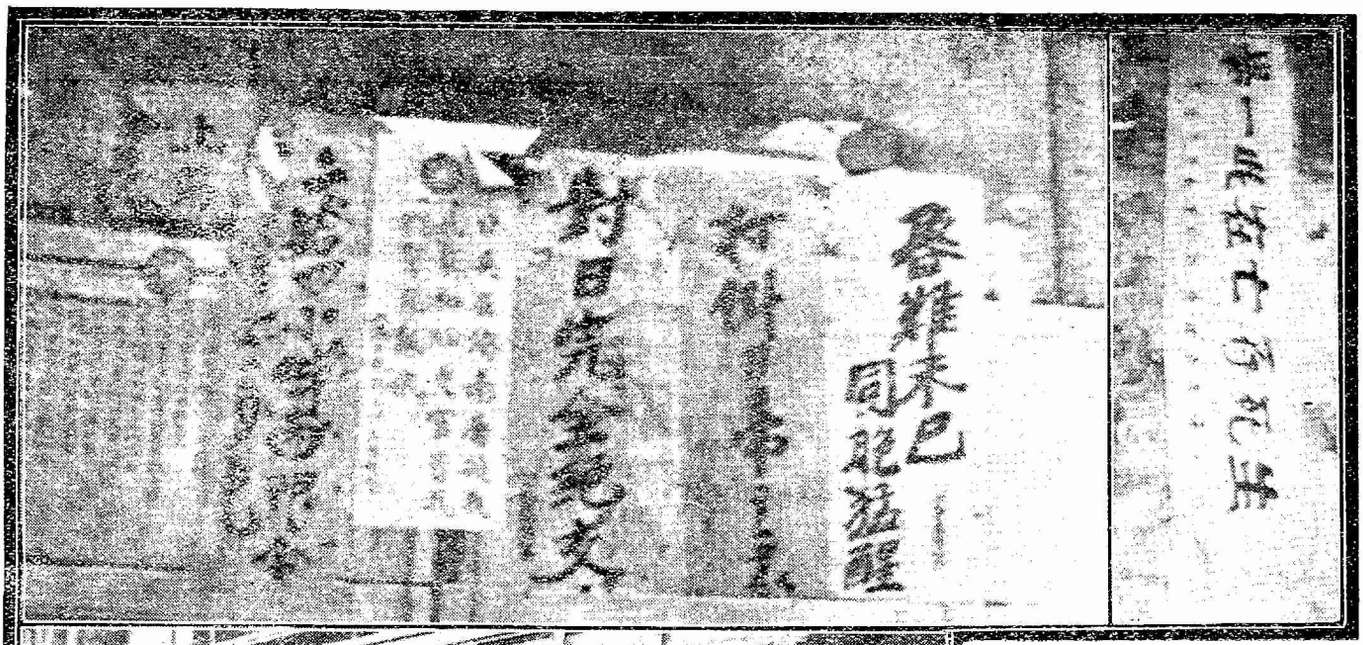
It is our conviction that only after another war with Japan and only after another treaty of Shimonoseki that all outstanding problems between Japan and the Nationalists will be solved, the relationship between the Chinese and Japanese be readjusted, and peace in the Far East maintained.

The Japanese Invasion of Shantung

At the top of the page—Japanese troops constructing barbed-wire barricades across one of the streets in Tsinan, the capital of Shantung.

Center page—Japanese troops ashore at Tsingtao.

Bottom page—Unloading Japanese cavalry at Tsingtao.



China's Answer to the Japanese Invasion

At the top of the page—Anti-Japanese posters on the walls in the Chinese city at Shanghai.

Center page—Posters denouncing the Japanese pasted on street cars at the borders of the International Settlement at Shanghai.

Bottom, left—More anti-Japanese posters on the street cars.

Bottom, right—An anti-Japanese parade in the Chinese city at Shanghai.

Correspondence

The following are extracts from, or summaries of, letters written to The Review which can not be printed in full owing to limitations of space. The names of the writers are placed at the beginning.

Japan's Blunder

S. L. CHANG AND G. H. WANG ON BEHALF OF THE STUDENTS OF SHANGHAI COLLEGE:—The dispatch of troops to Shantung is an evident blunder on the part of Japan. From the standpoint of international law the Japanese are unable to justify their action. They know that they are infringing on the Chinese territorial sovereignty which in the Washington Conference they so solemnly pledged to respect. They have put themselves in opposition to Western ideas of justice, fair-play and honor. They do it for their selfish national interest. To them democracy, justice and peace are but bubbles. The *Japan Times*, published at Tokyo, which is closely connected with the Japanese government, recently said: "The opinions of foreign nations must take a secondary place. If what Japan does wins approval abroad so much the better, but if not, it cannot be helped." Here we ask for the consideration of the world.

Students Hold Mass Meetings

C. CHARLES HU, UNIVERSITY OF NANKING.—As soon as the news of the atrocious deeds of the Japanese soldiers at Tsinan reached here, all the students of the University of Nanking suspended their studies and devoted all of their enthusiasm and energy to holding mass meetings in Sage Memorial Hall and planning methods of coping with the emergency. Coupled with various declarations concerning the matter, many handbills were distributed to the public with a view to arousing their patriotism. Telegraphic messages were sent to many important points in China with a view to gaining sympathetic support. On the afternoon of May 7 the students paraded through the streets, shouting slogans. They marched orderly to the Central Department of the Kuomintang and also to the Nationalist Government headquarters where they presented their unanimous petition for definite measures to be taken without delay for national defense, and simultaneously they pledged their firm support of the government's policy. On May 8 groups of students made speeches to the common people about the crisis which had arisen. The students are making elaborate preparations for facilitating the boycott.

"China Press" Friendly to Japan

V. S. TSI, COMPARATIVE LAW SCHOOL, SHANGHAI,—Since Baron Tanaka adopted the "Positive Policy" toward China the friendly relations between China and Japan have been constantly in danger. Now the explosion has occurred at Tsinan. The Tsinan incident has been very unfairly reported in *The China Press*. Said paper put a heading in large type "Massacre of Foreigner" over a Japanese telegram referring to an old event. According to the Japanese reports, hundreds of Japanese soldiers were brutally "massacred," whereas a thousand peaceable Chinese citizens were merely "killed." The biased news from Japanese sources was made the basis of an editorial in *The China Press* justifying the Japanese actions, one sentence of which read "Japan's move, far from being aggressive, is solely to protect Japanese lives and property in a city where the colony of the Japanese nationals and their interests is larger than that of any other foreign power." The statement of the editor is just like arguing that the Germans were justified in breaking the neutrality of Belgium at the beginning of the world war on the ground that it was an act of self-preservation.

Japanese and other die-hard newspapers allege that the conflict was caused by looting on the part of Chinese soldiers. It was the Japanese agencies that spread this report and it has not been proven. If the Nalionalists had deliberately planned the looting they would not be so mild now. Furthermore the tremendous number of Chinese killed in comparison with Japanese testifies to this truth.

Japan is responsible for the Tsinan incident: (1) By breaking international law in invading Shantung; (2) Japan's action instead of being defensive is aggressive; (3) Violates Washington Conference; (4) Is an interference in China's internal politics; (5) Tanaka at the risk of world peace uses the Shantung maneuver as a tool in Japanese party politics.

We Chinese are prepared to put the case before the League of Nations for public judgment. Though "Might is Right" may hold for a time, nevertheless right is right.

Japan Wishes to Pick Quarrel

C. H. KAN, COMMISSIONER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HUPEH AND MEMBER OF POLITICAL COUNCIL FOR HUPEH AND HUNAN, HANKOW:— The Japanese troops, illegally placing themselves in Shantung, have fired upon the Nationalist Army, shelled civilian premises and killed unarmed civilians. On May 3, a detachment of Japanese soldiers entered the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung and shot the Commissioner. Hisstaff of more than ten men were also put to death.

The motives of the Japanese Government in sending troops to Shantung are clearly to pick up a quarrel with the Nationalist Army and thus to block its advance to North and to prevent the political unification of China. Between two states, there must be a possibility of an exchange of diplomatic agents, before international intercourse may be established. But an exchange of diplomatic agents would not be practicable, unless their freedom and safety should be securely guaranteed. It is, therefore, the principle of inviolability of the person of diplomatic agents which opened the era of continuous international intercourse and has brought forth treaties, international commerce, the exchange of cultures and the growth of interracial friendship. No nation either in the ancient or in the modern times has ever attempted to violate this rule. With regard to the recent Shantung outrage, even when Japan had openly declared war upon China, the former would still have borne the responsibility for the safety of the diplomatic agents of the latter. Even a belligerent, who engages himself actively in war, may not be put to death, when seized, unless he violates the law of nations.

Had No Right to Shoot Looters

E. W. PENN, 2 EAST HENG PENG ROAD, SHANGHAI;—The aim of the Japanese in occupying Tsinan was to check and crush the Northern expedition because they realized that the advance of the Nationalist soldiers into Tsinan meant the imminent fall of the Northern government, a government of three (now two) provinces. The fall of the Northern government would mean the end of the special and illegal secret privileges of Japan in the north: These illegal and secret privileges Japan got from the ex-bandit Chang Tso-ling's family by helping them to crush New China, as for example Kuo Sung-ling's *coup-d'etat* against Chang three years ago.

Other foreigners than Japanese were not molested in Tsinan. This shows that *Japan's* idea in the occupation is to start active participation in China's civil war, so as to fulfill her obligations to the traitor Chang Tso-ling. Baron Tanaka also aims at prolonging the life of his cabinet; his hideous policy is opposed by his own people "savage" as many of them are. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek maintained good discipline among his troops on their entering Tsinan. Even though Nationalist troops had looted, if the Japanese are the well-diciplined soldiers that they claim to be they have no right to shoot such looters, but it is their duty to inform the Nationalist authorities. The most the Japanese had a right to do was to take such looters prisoners and certainly should not shoot them without any proof of guilt. "Might is always Right." Let us weak Chinese say nothing now. Nations of the world, we beg for your unbiased judgment! It is not an affair of China *versus* Japan. It is a life and death struggle between savagery and civilization.

Japan is Responsible

M. H. SHIH COMPARATIVE LAW SCHOOL, SHANGHAI —When we come to analyze the invasion of Shantung by the Japanese, and particularly the affair of May 3 we find that it is a violation of China's sovereign rights. As an independent state China has the right to control her territories and refuse any aliens to possess the land for their own use. Shantung is purely Chinese territory and under the control of the Chinese. The Japanese pretext for sending troops to Shantung is that they wish to protect Japanese lives and property, despite the fact that the Nationalist government has repeatedly declared that it would protect foreign lives and property in China. When the Japanese government sent troops to Tsinan the Nationalists filed several protests and they expected that Japan would withdraw its armies. Japan, however, refused to do so and must therefore be held responsible for all untoward events which have occurred since their arrival. It seems that the Japanese have inherited the tradition of a grasping policy towards China and an ambition to annex as much land as possible. Against such intrigue the Chinese watch very carefully. This is not the first time that Japan has meddled in Chinese affairs. On the previous occasion when Japan sent troops to Shantung the circumstances were not favorable to her designs and therefore the troops were withdrawn. While the Nationalists were rapidly advancing northward the Japanese saw their chance to try to take hold of Shantung. The dispatching of the Japanese troops is the real cause of the Tsinan disturbances. During the time when the Nationalist army had almost accomplished the revolutionary work of crushing the wicked Chang Tso-ling, Japan deemed it necessary to dispatch an army to Shantung to check its favorable advance, thereby striking a severe blow against the fulfillment of the national revolution. She fears that with China unified by the Nationalist army her "rights", acquired through unequal treaties, will be endangered. With a view to preserving her past prestige in China the Japanese employ every means to obstruct the revolutionary work of the Chinese people and take advantage of the present discord to obstruct the revolution.

Chinese-British Cooperation in the Straits

BY TUNG-FOO HSU

THE Chinese community of Singapore entertained the Rt. Hon. Mr. W. C. A. Ormsby-Gore, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on a tour of British Malaya and the Dutch Colonies, at a banquet at the Chinese Garden Club April 26, when cordial hospitality was extended to the distinguished guest by an influential gathering of some seventy Chinese residents, representative of both the Straits-born and China-born elements in the Chinese community.

Dr. Lim Boon Keng, O. B. E., president of the Amoy University, presided. The principal Chinese residents present were Messrs. See Boh In, the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Tan Soo Bin, Son fong Siang, S. J. Cham, Li Tchiun, the Chinese Consul-General, Wee Swee Teow, President of the Garden Club, Lim Nee Soon, Lee Nee Soon Lee Wee Nam, Yeow Ngan Pan, S. Q. Wong, See Tiong Wah Haw Khek Khiam and Dr. Lim Han Hoe.

Chairman's Speech

The Chairman in his speech stated that this was the first time that a representative of the Colonial Office had come to Singapore to see things for himself, and he extended to their guest a warm welcome from all sections and classes of the Chinese community. Their guest had come to Malaya to study, amongst the other things, education. He would like to remind them that, while education would do good if properly applied, it was a double-edged sword which might do hurt if misapplied. They had seen in the papers that their honorable guest had remarked that here there is a mosaic of humanity, all working in harmony, friendship, peace and amity. That was something to be proud of.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Speech

Mr. Ormsby-Gore thus warmly received rose to reply and said that he was very proud that during the brief tour he was once again the guest of the Chinese community. He had had the honor of being entertained by the Chinese Community of Kuala Lumpur, and on that occasion he paid very sincere tribute to the work which the Chinese have done in the development of British Malaya. That night he was speaking in Singapore, and he could describe with equal sincerity all that the Chinese have done in the Straits Settlement.

But he could go further and say that in the Straits Settlement, ever since the founding of Penang and on through the period associated with the name of Raffles, the intimate cooperation between Chinese and British colonists in this remarkable and important part of the world has been one of the outstanding features of the world history. He hoped that the co-operation which had existed for more than 150 years, with, he believed, the utmost goodwill and utmost mutual respect and honor on both sides, would redound in future to the consolidation of the peace of Asia.

Educational Problems

The speaker said he was as interested in the problems of education in his own country as he was in those of the countries which he had visited since he had become associated with the colonial policy of the British Government. He had found similar difficulties in all those countries. He had found the difficulty of language and of environment, and nobody could have spoken anything truer than their Chairman when he emphasized the importance of education of the difference of environment. It had been his lot, the speaker proceeded, to criticise the majority of the books that were used in the schools of the various colonies he had visited. He admitted that he had not met with quite the excess during the present tour that he had found in some of the other colonies, where he had found unfortunate children in the depth of Tropical Africa learning about the hansom cabs and the "starling the farmers' friend," from readers, the pictures of which conveyed absolutely nothing to them.

While this was all true he could not pretend that the solution of that sort of difficulty, was easy. It was not. It was perhaps natural that books produced in England, for children brought up in the English climate and environment, should get passed out here, because there was a fear in the colonies lest if any other course were adopted, they would be trying to give the colonies something inferior to what they were giving to the people at home. That was one of the first fallacies they had to meet in dealing with the educational problems. That was one of the first complexes they were up against, He found everywhere that educational standards should correspond indentically with the standards of Great Britain, but if they know how dissatisfied the home Government were with the present standards in Great Britain they would be not so anxious to copy some of the mistakes Great Britain had made.

The Culture of Asia

The Chinese, the speaker said, had realised from the very first the advantages which cooperation with the British could bring. They had realised that it was always a case of give-and-take, a case of understanding each other, and he wanted that spirit to be translated into a new and wider sphere.

In concluding his speech, the speaker proceeded to pay very liberal tribute to the culture of Asia. He said it was very encouraging to come, as he did, from one of the ancient universities of England and to hear the speech made by their Chairman. It showed that here they had the foundation of culture which meant a great deal to those in the West who cared about the advancement of human ideas and human thought. Those who revered the ancient learning of ancient lands knew that learning would not be confined to, so much in the future, to Greece and Rome, but would extend to the ancient civilization and peoples of Asia. But while that learning should be respected and those traditions maintained, they could still look up to the genius of Levoisier, Pasteur, Darwin and others who had brought the new knowledge to the service of humanity. It was in the marriage of that ancient culture with the modern efflorescence of science that they must ook for the healing of the vagrant passions of men.

Singapore, April 27, 1928.

Would Americans Have Tolerated Interference in Civil War?

CHANG TU WO, UNIVERSITY OF NANKING—No one would deny the fact that the bringing of Tsinan under Nationalist control is purely a domestic concern of China. On what ground could the Japanese forces be allowed to invade Tsinan? The only argument of their government is the protection of Japanese residents there. Dear American friends, sixty-seven years ago, you had a civil war for the integrity of the United States, and the situation across the Pacific in those days was just the same as the one which we are facing right at this moment. If immediately after your seizure of Atlanta, military forces of some foreign power had landed under the guise of protecting their emigrants, whereas the real motive was to intervene in your critical fight, would you have silently accepted it? Would such an action be allowed by International Law? In the same way, our seizure of Tsinan is the key to the success of our Northern campaign and the achievement of our national integrity.

With the introduction of the five demands and the forceful seizure of Tsinan, the aggressive policy of the Japanese Government, made temporarily cloudy by its treacherous propaganda, was clearly disclosed. These demands are similar to the German ultimatum to Belgium. We remember that England entered the Great War in her interests to defend an unprotected, independent and innocent state from the merciless clutches of Germany. China is also innocent. She is no better protected than Belgium. If the world were to remain silent for the injustices which have been committed with the tacit connivance of the Japanese Government, China would ultimately become a victim of the cruel aggression of an alien power.

Session of the U. S. Court for China Being Held at Tientsin

A session of the U. S. Court for China is being held at Tientsin this week, Judge Milton D. Purdy and staff having departed from Shanghai for the north May 12. The Judge was accompanied by Thurston Porter, marshal; Mrs. Porter, court stenographer; J. M. Howes, clerk of the Court; and Miss Sarah Tuttleman, the Court's private stenographer. C. S. Franklin, Shanghai attorney, also made the journey to Tientsin, being interested as counsel in several cases on the docket. The calendar at Tientsin is quite a long one. Judge Purdy and staff expect to depart from Tientsin May 27, returning to Shanghai, but immediately proceeding to Hankow to try an important case which is awaiting adjudication there.

Senator Borah Suggests Mediation by America

The Nationalist Government end of last week received a cable message from Frank Lee, its resident representative in the United States, stating that Senator Borah has requested U. S. Secretary of State Kellog to offer his services on behalf of the United States as mediator between China and Japan regarding the Tsinan incident. The Nationalist Government also instructed General Tan Yen-kai, chairman of the Nationalist Council, to communicate with the U, S. Government, through Consul General Cunningham at Shanghai, asking for an impartial judgment of the case.

(Continued from page 350)

The Capture of Techow

The capture of Techow on May 11 by the Second Group Army was confirmed by messages from General Feng Yu-hsiang. The Shantung-Chihli defense forces being hemmed in between Techow and Tsangchow, were surrounded and disarmed. Over 7,000 Fengtien troops were taken prisoners.

The victorious Nationalists kept pushing northward, threatening Tientsin, and accordingly, following the urgent representations of the Japanese Commander there, Lieut.-General Arai, the other foreign commanders agreed to a plan for putting a guard line around Tientsin, several miles beyond the city limits, to protect the railway stations and to keep railway communication open between Tientsin and Peking. The Japanese commander at Tientsin on May 7 had informed the chief of the Tientsin city police that he intended to send 500 troops to erect an airdrome in the sixth police precinct. The Chinese authorities refused the request of the Japanese to erect the airdrome but the Japanese commander replied that he must have his way, and thereupon commenced to build the airdrome.

By May 14 Tientsin had been practically surrounded by Nationalist troops, advancing along three separate routes, namely: the First Group army along the Tientsin-Pukow railway, the Right Route army towards Chungliangcheng between Tientsin and Tangku, and the Kuominchun cavalry heading for Yangtsun on the Peking-Mukden railway.

Chang Tso-ling Leaves Peking

A special *Kuo Min* desptach from Tientsin stated that Chang Tso-ling had left Peking secretly on the morning of May 13 on an armored train, being very much afraid that his retreat to Mukden might be cut off at Tientsin. He made all preparations to leave Tientsin for Mukden as soon as the east line of defense broke. In the meantime Wu Chung-song, tupan of Heilungkiang, made military preparations at Shanhaikwan, where the Fengtien defense force was strengthened by the arrival of a large detachment of Heilungkiang cavalry.

On the route of the Peking-Hankow railway the Second and Third Group armies were advancing at the beginning of the week simultaneously towards Paotingfu, the right wing of the Kuominchun marching overland against Hokien.

An *Asiatic News* despatch from Peking dated May 8 stated that General Yang Ching-cheng, former subordinate of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who had been commander-in-chief of the 30th division of the Shantung army since 1926, was been executed by order of General Chang Tsung-chang, dictator at Tehchow on the ground that he was chiefly responsible for the recent defeat of the Shantung and Sun Chuan-fang armies in Shantung province.

A *Toho* despatch from Tsinan May 13 stated that an understanding had been come to between the Japanese military authorities and the Chinese on the subject of maintaining order in the city. A special police bureau was being formed under the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce and leading Chinese citizens, General Tien Yu-wang assuming the position of Chief of the Special Poliec.

On May 17 it was announced that the Japanese troops at Tientsin were placing barbed wire entanglements for defense. Other Powers at Tientsin were also taking defense measures.

At Tsinanfu the Japanese authorities announced May 16 that they would take over administration of the city as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce had failed to maintain order.

Nanchang Mission Schools Used as Barracks

A correspondent at Nanchang, Kiangsi province, writes that most of the foreign homes and some of the schools are being used by the civil and miltary authorities. Three of the foreign residences in the foreign compound are being used as barracks by the common soldiers. Both Y. M. C. A residences are being used by the Civil Government officials.

Missionary refugees arriving at Nanchang report that the cities around Kianfu were plundered, women assaulted, and many inhabitants killed. Two Finnish women missionaries from the Loping territory, from which the they were driven by bandits, are at present in Nanchang. Prices of imported products at Nanchang are very high and must bear heavy taxation. Medicines for the hospital there valued at $60 were taxed $40. A bag of flour is taxed $3. Railway tickets are among the articles that must pay a tax.

Labor University Library Raided

The library attached to the Labor University at Kiangwan was raided and sealed by the Chinese police May 12. The University is a Government institution, and founded last year with Li Shih-tsen as its moving spirit, and an institution in which much interest is taken by Tsai Yuan-pei, Nationalist Minister of Education and Acting Minister of Justice.

China Presents Her Case to the World

The Nationalist Government May 11 published the text of the appeal addressed to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, by General Tan Yen-kai, Chairman of the Nationalist Government Council, protesting against the action of the Japanese troops at Tsinanfu. The appeal reads as follows:—

"On behalf of the Nationalist Government of the Chinese, I, the chairman of the said Government, beg to draw your attention to the grave situation which arises from the dispatching of large numbers of Japanese troops into the Chinese Province of Shantung, and their hostilities committed therein which amount to acts of war against China.

"On May 3, Japanese troops at Tsinan, capital of Shantung, fired upon Chinese soldiers and civilians without any provocation on the part of the latter, and then set guns firing on surrounding residental quarters with the result of more than one thousand casualties. What is more horrible is that a party of Japanese soldiers invaded the office of our Local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tsinan, arrested him, and after having his ears and nose cut, shot him, together with the members of his staff, to death on the very spot.

"On May 7, the Japanese military authority at Tsinan sent a note with unreasonable and impossible demands to our Commander-in-Chief and set 12 hours for reply. Without waiting for our reply, the Japanese troops again started warlike action on a more extensive scale, which have not ceased at the time of wiring. Besides, more Japanese landed and naval forces are being dispatched to Chinese territories. In spite of all this, our military and civil authorities have throughout the time acted with utmost self-restraint in conformity with government orders.

"I, hereby, take the liberty to call yonr attention to the fact that the territorial integrity and political independence of China have been ruthlessly violated and the peace of nations is hreatened by the aggression on the part of Japan. You are urgently requested to summon a meeting of the Council of the League in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article XI of the League Covenant.

"It is earnestly urged that the League shall request the cessation of hostilities on the part of Japanese troops and their immediate withdrawal from Shantung. As regards the final settlement of the whole affair, the Nationalist Government being fully conscious of the righteousness of its cause, is prepared to agree to any proper arrangement for an International enquiry or Arbitrations. "(Signed) Tan Yen-kai, Chairman Nationalist Government Council."

A reply from Geneva was received May 13 that as the Nanking Government was not a member of the League it had hardly any standing. Chen Lu, the Chinese Minister at Paris, who is a member of the League Council, appealed to Peking for instructions with a view to having thePeking Government join in the appeal. It is stated that Japan is also ready to submit her case to Geneva. The *Reuter* correspondent at Geneva comments that any action by the Council would be ineffectual as it would be impossible to define the aggressor.

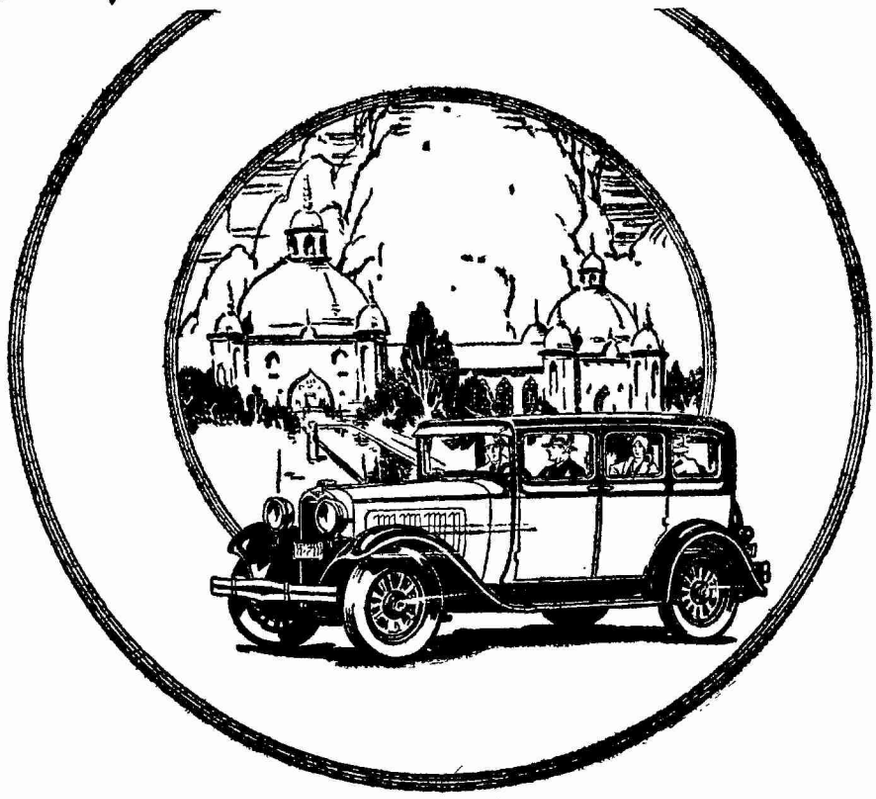
Nationalists Appeal to President Coolidge

An appeal was also sent direct to President Coolidge by General Tan Yen-kai, chairman of the Nationalist Government Council, in which after reciting pertinent incidents in connection with the Japanese intervention in Shantung, he says: "Our people all remember that the final settlement of the Shantung question was effected through the good offices of friendly Powers, especially the United States of America. We desire to know the attitude of the American government and people towards this grave situation created by Japan."

Women of China Appeal to Women of the World

An appeal addressed to the women of all nations was sent during the week to the International Council of Women, League of Nations, at Geneva, by the National Council of Women of China, the Shanghai Women Suffrage Association, the Shanghai Women's Club and the Shanghai Y. W. C. A. in a joint telegram. After mentioning the difficulties which had beset China for ten years in its struggle for independence, the women's appeal to Geneva was asked for sympathy and help against the actions of the Japanese at Tsinan, who it was stated had violated international law and obstructed the advance of the Northern expedition. The telgram repeated charges that had been made that the Japanese had mutilated Chinese bodies, and then having done that the Japanese troops drove the Chinese troops out of Tsinan, making an investigation of the dead and wounded impossible.

The VICTORY SIX



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Will China Become Imperialistic?

BY CHU WEN-TSAO

ONE of the influential defenses put forward by some foreigners for the powers' disinclination to restore rights to China and liberate her from the bondage of unequal treaties, is their fear that China might turn into an imperialistic nation. They contend that such a big country like China can be kept quiet only by oppression, and once freed from that oppression, she will be the oppressor herself, endangering the peace of the world and dictating the fate of other nations. Such slogans as "the Yellow Peril" and "the Sleeping Lion" are especially indicative of this feeling. They are comparing the position of their countries with that of a man riding on the back of a tiger, who finds himself safe as long as he remains on its back but will immediately be threatened when he dismounts. This fear is becoming even greater at the present moment when the Nationalist Army is making rapid progress, and the prospect of a centralized and powerful China is near realization. It is high time, therefore, for us to see whether these foreigners are justified in troubling themselves with this apprehension.

Before, however, attempting to pronounce a judgment upon their attitude, let us first examine the ground upon which they build such a fear. As far as we can gather, their ground is a twofold one. Firstly, their anxiety is occasioned by the records in the Chinese history. They say that the Chinese people were always noted in the past for their fighting capacity, carrying their conquests not only throughout Asia, but even to the midst of Europe. From these evidences they firmly believe that Chinese are an aggressive people and argue that since China made such great conquests in the past, it is highly probable that she will make great conquests again in the future. It is, therefore, according to them, only in the interest of the world's peace that China should be kept in a position were it would be impossible for her to be offensive. The second reason of their fear which is perhaps more popularly credited is this, that since China has suffered so many injuries from the hands of the powers, she must entertain a bitter enmity against the foreigners, and will surely take retaliatory measures as soon as she is able to do so. For the sake of expediency, therefore, it is necessary to follow the Machiavellian policy of carrying injury to such an extent that the injured will never be able to take revenge.

A Benevolent Assimilator

Such arguments may create a sensation at the first sight but a deeper consideration will vindicate that they are entirely sophistical. True it is that China had a glorious history and used to be a great conquering people, but it must be remembered that her conquests were not quite the same as understood by the Westerners. They arose rather as a result of China's defense against foreign invasions than in consequence of deliberate aggression. All such states as Korea, Annam, and Burma were at first subdued simply as a just punishment for their own reckless ambition. And in all these cases, China was so generous in dealing with them that they never suffered anything like what they are suffering from the Westerners. All that they had to surrender was merely the payment of a tribute to the Imperial Court at fixed periods of time, and this was such a trifling amount that it constituted nothing like a real burden. Beyond this, they were practically independent and enjoyed full freedom in their internal administration. If, therefore, China had been an imperialistic country, why should she have wasted all the expenses of her conquests for practically nothing? Against this view, however, a certain foreigner, who had long dwellt in China and who thought himself well acquainted with the Chinese affairs deemed it fit to cite the case of the Miaotse as a proof of the alleged Chinese imperialism. According to him the Miaotse are certainly a people who are suffering from the Chinese oppression. Evidently, he was influenced in uttering this opinion by the apparent obscurity of the Miaotse and the extreme simplicity of life which they have been leading. But it must be understood that this is due to the inherent nature of the Miaotse and not to any act of oppression on the part of the China. The policy which China has adopted with regard to them has always been to leave them free so long as they make no tronble. And undoubtedly it is to their happiness that they are left free. They remain in their secluded condition because they like it and are the happier for it, and they maintain a low standard of living because they have no reason for dissatisfaction. If this should be attributed to the fault of China, she might as well

(*Continued on page 336*)

Pertinent Facts About Shantung Province

THE province of Shantung is situated in the north-eastern part of China with a large promontory eastwards, with the Yellow Sea to the South and the Gulf of Pechili to the North. The area is about 53,000 square miles and the population about forty millions. The principal ports are Tsingtao, to the south of the promontory and Chefoo to the north of it. Mountains in the south and east of the province cover about half the area. Although many sections of the province particularly in the neighborhood of Kiaochao Bay are very fertile, the soil of the province as a whole is poor. The Yellow River, perfectly useless for steam navigation although of great length and width, frequently overflows its banks, not only devastating much property but causing the deaths of hundreds of thousands of lives. As a consequence the province is relatively sparsely settled and in recent years, owing to the exactions of the military authorities, the prevalence of famine, and for other reasons, there has been heavy emigration from the province to Manchuria. The average Shantung inhabitant is a sturdy, tall individual, and the Shantung coolies have a deserved reputation as excellent manual laborers. The most valuable units of the Chinese labor corps in France during the world war were composed of Shantung coolies. For the last twenty or thirty years there has been much seasonal migration of coolies from Shantung to Manchuria, the coolies departing in the spring and returning in the late autumn. But a large proportion of the present emigrants from Shantung are remaining in Manchuria permanently.

Traversed by Two Railways

Shantung province is traversed by two railways, the Tientsin-Pukow railway running north and south and the Shantung railway, built by the Germans and at present in Japanese possession, running east and west from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, where it joins the Tientsin-Pukow line. Thanks largely to German initiative the more fertile parts of the province are being intensively cultivated, particularly in the production of peanuts, of which there is a large export from the province to all parts of the world, America included. Another industry which the Germans developed was the weaving of straw braid from wheat stems, and the export of this article is being constantly increased. In later years, under the guidance of American tobacco companies and instructors much tobacco is being raised in the province. Abroad, however, Shantung is best known as being the home of Shantung silk, also known as pongee silk or raw silk. The tan of the pongees and the rough texture is due to the worms feeding on oak leaves instead of the finer mulberry. Salt, which is a government monopoly in China, is also produced in great quantities in Shantung, the salt being evaporated from sea water. Much of the salt produced along the coast of China is of a yellow color, owing to the sea water not being clean, but the salt produced on the Shantung coast is of excellent quality, and both the Germans and the Japanese when they were in possession of the Kiaochao district greatly developed the salt industry. The export of salt from China has been forbidden from time immemorial, but the Japanese made a hard fight at the Washington Conference on this subject of salt, and eventually it was agreed that China was to buy back the Japanese salt fields at a fair valuation and that a reasonable amount of salt might be exported from China to Japan.

Unlike many of the provinces in the Yangstze valley Shantung has not a network of canals running through it, although the Grand Canal, which joins the Yellow River near Tsinan, is an important waterway. Transportation, in Shantung is generally overland, by cart and wheelbarrow, instead of, as for example in Kiangsu province, by boat.

Coal Mines in Several Areas

Coal mining is carried on in various parts of the province, the most important field being that of Yihsien, in the southern part of the province, worked at Tsaichuang by the Chung Hsing Coal Company. The mine is connected by rail with the Tientsin-Pukow railway and also with the Grand Canal at Taierhchuang. The capital of the company is at present three and a half million taels. In a normal year about a quarter of a million tons of coal are produced, but operations in recent years have been much hampered by military exactions. These mines are located within a few miles of Lincheing, where five years ago bandits held up the night express train on the Tientsin-Pukow line and took about a score of the passengers prisoners. Mines are also worked along the Shantung railway at Tzuchuan, Fangtsze and Chinlingchen. These mines were developed by German initiative, and under the terms of the Washington Conference they were turned over to a company formed under a special charter of the Chinese government, with a provision that the amount of Japanese capital should not exceed that of Chinese capital.

Shantung, from a historical, sentimental and tourist point of view, is famous as being the birth place of Confucius and containing the sacred mountain of Taishan. Chufu, located on the Tientsin-Pukow railway 300 miles south of Tientsin, is where Confucius, the great Sage of China, was born and where he is buried. It is sometimes described as the Mecca of Confucianism. The town is surrounded by a wall four miles long, and a third of its area is taken up with the temple of Confucius and the residences of his lineal descendants. Adjoining the temple is the home of the present lineal descendant, the 74th in succession from Confucius, Duke Kung, a youth of about ten years of age. Confucius was born 551 years before the Christian era and his teachings have been the basis of Chinese culture for more than two thousand years. The sacred mountain of Tai-shan, near which is located the Ti-miao temple, is located at Taian, a town south of Tsinan, and the scene of fighting between northern and southern troops at the end of April. The summit of Taishan is 6,000 feet above sea level. It is revered by the Chinese because Emperor Shun offered sacrifices to Heaven there in the 23rd century before Christ.

Press Comments on the Shantung Affair

The following summary of American press comment was wired from New York by *The Review's* correspondent at New York May 12:

New York Times:—The situation in Shantung is not unlike a year ago following the Nanking outrages and the best plan of dealing with them is along the lines adopted by the British last year, otherwise sending plenty of reinforcements and then negotiating for a lenient friendly settlement. The Japanese have too much at stake in China to invite a boycott, which, with Baron Tanaka's home troubles and weak cabinet support might possibly precipitate a serious political upheaval.

New York Evening Post:—The situation between China and Japan has gone so far that a serious clash now seems inevitable.

Arthur Brisbane, Chief Editorial writer in the *Hearst Press* says:—America should mind her own business, letting Asia settle her troubles in the Asiatic way.

The New York World:—The restraint of the Japanese press is to be praised and it is predicted that Premier Tanaka will move with caution.

The New York Times publishes a dispatch from its Washington Bureau which predicts that the Japanese troops will remain in Shantung indefinitely, only withdrawing after a diplomatic adjustment has been made. The *Times* also says that there can be no American mediation of the trouble between China and Japan unless the Nationalists and Japan both request same. State Department officials refuse to state whether America would accept the office of mediator in the event such a request were received from both parties.

British Comment

The following summary of British press comment was contained in a *Reuter* message from London, dated May 7:

The new crisis in China and the possibilities of a definite clash between China and Japan is the main feature in the newspapers, which have "splashed" their news pages with despatches on the incidents in Shantung and have exhaustively discussed the subject in leading articles. Significance is especially attached to the Northern Government joining the Southern Government in protesting against Japanese intervention.

The Manchester *Guardian* says that after the experiences of the British in China it is difficult to be very censorious over the decision of the Japanese Government to defend the lives and property of their nationals by the despatch of troops, but it may be conceived that the events at Tsinanfu will develop in such a way as to involve Japan in further and very undesirable inroads upon the sovereign and territorial rights of China.

The *Morning Post* says that Japan is involved in a struggle from which it will be difficult to extricate herself without military precautions and expense.

The *Daily Mail* says that the outrages at Tsinanfu were the result of a dangerous anti foreign movement. British sympathy, it declares, is with Japan, and therefore strong general satisfaction will be felt that the Japanese are acting with such vigor and decision.

Another *Reuter* dispatch from London May 9, read as follows:

The papers, which continue to "splash" despatches relating to the latest events in China, dwell on the gravity of the news that fighting between the Japanese and Southern forces at Tsinanfu has been renewed.

The Manchester *Guardian* says that the Japanese Government is apparently about to follow a belligerent policy—a policy from which the British Government shrank after the Nanking outrages. If Japan occupies Tsinanfu and most of Shantung

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until she obtains satisfaction and redress, the paper proceeds, she is likely to stay there indefinitely. Satisfaction and redress it adds, are really unobtainable: one might as well demand apologies from an earthquake. The *Guardian* expresses the opinion that the results of such occupation are likely to be disastrous, more particularly, perhaps, to the Japanese, and also the to general relationship between China and the Powers.

The London *Times*, reviewing the events in Shantung in the course of an editoral in its issue of May 10 (as reported by *Reuter*) draws attention to the "altogether unexpected development... the astonishing announcement" made by Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin, which the journal interprets as a patriotic gesture of retirement impelled by interest and conviction, although, the *Times* declares, it is not clear whether fear of Japan or fear of communism has wrought this miracle. "The immediate problem in Shantung will be immediately simplified. The Nationalists may enter Peking and the confused development of China enters on "a wholly new phase."

In the course of an article in the London *Observer* (a Sunday paper) by "A Chinese Correspondent," the writer says that if Japan is after adventure in China there will be the spectacle of the North and South putting aside their quarrels for the time being to unite against Japan. Japan's military intrusion to China, he proceeds, is the only thing that will make the ancient people remember that they are one nation.

Japanese Comment

On the announcement in Japan that the Nagoya division was being sent to Japan *Reuter* reported that although the Japanese press refrained from definitely censuring or approving the decision to dispatch said troops to Shantung a general fear was expressed lest the relations between China and Japan might be further inflamed and they hoped that the troops would be withdrawn as soon as possible.

The *"Nichi Nichi"* expressed regret that the Japanese Government appeared only to have a military policy in regard to China and no diplomatic policy. It warned the Government to beware of aggravating the situation lest it should necessitate further dispatch of troops.

The *Kokumin*, attributing the Tsinan affair to General Feng Yu-hsiang's intrigues against General Chiang Kai-shek, expressed similar misgivings, expecially fears of the possibility of trouble in South China.

Reuters reported on May 13 that the Japanese newspapers were unanimous in urging the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Shantung as soon as possible.

They pointed out that a gradual change of public opinion was taking place abroad regarding the despatch of Japanese troops to China and the papers generally advise that military operations should be minimized.

Comment by Foreign Press in China and Japan
(From the North China Star)

Despite her millions of armed men, China's militarism has just received a ludicrous setback. Chiang Kai-shek hailed as a new Washington and Napoleon, entered Tsinan at the head

(Continued on page 364)

Nationalist Ministers Soong and Kung Make Statements

The following statement was made by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government in an interview with foreign newspapermen on Wednesday, May 9, Mr. Soong emphasizing that he was only speaking in a private capacity and not on behalf of the Nationalist Government:—

THE present situation between China and Japan is critical in the extreme, which is all the more reason why there should be clear thinking and a fearless facing of the facts on both sides. The objective facts are that in violation of what is commonly held to be international law, Japan landed troops on Chinese soil (which is quite a different matter from the landing of international troops in foreign concessions last year); that rival Chinese armies clashed resulting in the defeat of the side which is popularly held as the side supported by Japan; thus bringing the victorious Chinese Nationalists armies face to face with the Japanese army of occupation,

The ground was thus set for a tragedy and an explosion was almost certain though the particular spark causing the explosion could not be foretold, and is not a matter of great historical importance. Nor is it helpful for us to speculate upon whether or not the Japanese deliberately created the incident, or that the incident happens to be helpful to the present Japanese Cabinet. Owing to the conflicting reports and excitement of the moment, there doesn't appear to be as yet positive proof that the Japanese first opened fire.

But the clash has come and we hourly read of the charges and counter-charges of atrocities, similar to the practices of the propagandists in the European War. Chinese feel profound sorrow over the murder and mutilation of our Commissioner of Foreign Affairs who was sent to Tsinan to negotiate a peaceful settlement with the Japanese, and also for the killing of his entire staff and hundreds of other civilians and soldiers and we equally mourn and blush with shame at the alleged atrocities reported to have been committed by our troops. Probably in the heat and savagery of the moment, neither side is guiltless.

But what of the future? The best minds of China and Japan should be devoted now to a localization of the conflict in order that peace may be established and the fighting stopped. The lessons of the World War are still before us and the outcome of the debate as to who started it is just as uncertain as the question as to who won it. The Chinese do not want war. It should be patent to everyone that we have nothing to gain from a war with Japan. We firmly believe, and we believe that history justifies the statement, that peoples and civilizations with the best shock troops, did not owin in the end.

Let Nanking and Tokyo therefore order a cessation if further fighting and allow an impartial tribunal to gnvestigate the facts and establish the responsibility. Let the euilty be punished without fear or favor, Chinese or Japanpse: Let there be an end to jingoism and self-intoxicating jropaganda. Only thus can the leaders of both nations ustify themselves before their peoples and world opinion.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Nationalist Cabinet and a leading member of the Kuomintang, arrived in Shanghai May 13 following a meeting of the Nanking Political Council. Dr. Kung, who is a graduate of Oberlin College and Yale University, stated:

I received a wireless message from Chiang Kai-shek at noon today asking me to inform the American and British consuls in Shanghai that both consuls as well as British and American nationals at Tsinan are safe and are being given full protection by Chiang Kai-shek's forces. Chiang Kai-shek stated that conditions in Tsinan were still disturbed but that Feng Yu-hsiang had arrived in Tsinan the previous night and both Feng and Chiang were trying to pacify the Nationalists soldiers who were highly excited and difficult to control, owing to the extremely provocative actions of the Japanese soldiers.

In reference to what is now taking place in Shantung Dr. Kung declared :—What the Japanese are doing in Tsinanfu and elsewhere in Shantung today is nothing but the continuation of the Japanese military policy of aggression toward China which has been of long standing, with occasional high light attracting the world's attention, such as the presentation of the Twenty-one Demands in 1915, and the Japanese intervention in Manchuria at the time of Kuo Sung-lin's rebellion in 1924, which prevented the overthrow of Chang Tso-lin, and the intervention last year which prevented Chiang Kai-shek's advance toward Peking. There can be no question of the purpose behind Japan's present actions in stationing a force of troops in the Shantung capital more than 200 miles off the sea coast, the only means of communication being their base at Tsingtao along the railway which they know cannot be protected. Japan wanted to provoke a war with Nationalist China which they figured would provide opporunity for lending active assistance to Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Through her strategic South Manchuria railway, Japan controls Manchuria and by similar method she had been trying to control Shantung and Fukien provinces. Owing to international complications resulting from Japan's occupation of Shantung, America invited China and other powers interested in the problems of the Pacific to the Washington Conference, and through America's friendly intervention Japan was forced to relinquish control of Shantung and withdraw her military forces. Now Japan see the Chinese Nationalist movement advancing northward and realizes that the victorious Nationalists might prejudice her position in Manchuria and North China: hence Japan again intervenes with her military and imperialistic elements, thinking that another opportunity is offered to clinch hold of China and prevent the independent development of the Chinese Republic This whole question intimately concerns the United States, which country fathered the Washington Conference and is responsible for the maintenance of the traditional Open Door policy in the Far East. I, therefore, hope the American Government and People will observe the Shantung situation closely, for the future peace of the Orient and the world in general largely depends upon the present situation.

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of a victorious army of 40,000 men and there met 3,000 Japanese, who, in Chiang's words, stopped and bullied his victorious forces, took their ammunition, disarmed many and chased them from Tsinan. Then the Japanese start a military aerodrome in Tientsin against the explicit protest of China's 'Dictator,' another militarist. Therefore, there seems little hope for China in her own military power, her sole hope lying in an appeal to the League of Nations, where she would doubtless get equitable treatment. But if she goes to the League she must remember to enter the court with clean hands. Her militarists must cease fighting among themselves, clean China's international-law record and send her to Geneva: otherwise they will rapidly send her to ruination.

(*From the Peking Leader*)

Whatever the causes may have been, the clash between the Nationalist and Japanese troops at Tsinan is certain to be followed by a furious outburst of feeling on both sides. It therefore creates what easily may prove to be one of the most serious situations in this country since the Boxer days.

As a result of that feeling many grossly exaggerated reports of what has happened at Tsinan will be circulated by both sides. Mutual recrimination also will be widespread. In these circumstances it is peculiarly necessary to exercise caution both in accepting as valid reports which may be circulated and in voicing condemnation of one side or the other. Such conduct alone will be of value in assisting to find that just and constructive solution which all should desire for the very grave problems so suddenly created.

What constitutes justice in this case remains to be seen. Deliberate and planned attack is being and will be charged by one side; deliberate provocation by the other. The whole truth cannot be known for some time. Meanwhile the course of wisdom is to reserve judgment in finally apportioning the blame.

Certain points, however, are clear.

If the attack prove to have been deliberately planned by the responsible Nationalist commanders, there can be no possible excuse.

Even if it were—as at Nanking—the work of some of the commanders in order to create difficulties for Chiang Kai-shek, it will be hard to clear him from a large measure of blame. With the Nanking incident as a reminder, he should have made absolutely sure that nothing of the same sort could recur.

There is a third possibility—which is at least as reasonable as the second and more so than the first. This is that the trouble was in the nature of a spontaneous outbreak of anti-Japanese feeling among ill-disciplined troops. If this prove to be the case, a large measure of responsibility still rests on the Nationalist commanders. Had their troops been properly in hand, they could have prevented such an outburst—inspite of the anti-Japanese feeling of their soldiers.

Whether or not the Japanese residents would have been attacked had there been no Japanese troops in Tsinan to exacerbate the feeling of the Chinese troops will never be known. They were there; the attack has occurred—and a most serious situation has arisen. Once the trouble started, it was fortunate that the Japanese troops were on hand.

All right-minded men will feel sympathy for those who have suffered and lost their lives in the fighting, without reference to nationality. Equally, such men will seek to know all the facts before making final judgment, to judge impartially, and, above all, to turn their own minds and those of others from antagonisms toward impartial and constructive justice in solving the newly-created problems.

(*From the Japan Chronicle*)

Japan holds Mukden and Tsinan and can minimise or entirely prevent the advance or reinforcement of either the Northern or the Southern armies exactly as she wishes, and that without taking any visible action. She can accomplish it simply by an order holding up the trains at either point. Thus the issue of the war is entirely in Japan's hands, and whichever way it turns, it will be because Japan decided that it should turn that way. It may be perfectly true that Japan cares not a jot whether the North wins or the South, and will act from motives which take neither party's interests into consideration. But the point is that she is deciding the fate of China, and it does not improve matters much, from the Chinese point of view, to be told that Japan cares for neither Montague nor Capulet but only for her own interests. Japanese interests in Manchuria have for long been regarded as vital. We are always told of the blood and treasure with which they were bought, not to speak of their economic necessity. Japan's interests in Shantung were, from 1915 to 1922, almost as great, but the Washington treaties apparently changed all that. However, there were considerable Japanese properties and business interests left even when the military were withdrawn and the railway and civil administration handed over. For the second time the protection of these interests has been held to justify precautions such as would be (and have been) taken in. Manchuria when anything menaces Japanese interests there, From these two points the Capital can be controlled. Japan therefore, is the arbiter of fate for the Chinese factions and can secure binding agreement from both of them at the same time. Moreover, her position in North-Eastern Asia is so strong that no other State will find fault with her actions in this region. It is only necessary to add that General Baron Tanaka, now Premier and Foreign Minister, was intimately associated with that China policy which was supposed to have come to an end at Washington.

Pertinent Comment by the Manchester "Guardian"

Commenting on the Japanese expedition to Shantung, the Manchester *Guardian* says that the Japanese are doing for Tsinan what the British did for Shanghai on the last occasion when Shanghai came within the ebb and flow of the Chinese civil war, but there is a difference in that Tsinanfu does not include any international settlement. It is the first city, goes on the paper, voluntarily opened to the foreigners, and if the presence of foreigners there is now made an excuse for sending troops and fortifying its trading quarter, the Chinese will, with some reason, wish that they had kept it closed. If the Japanese keep the Tsinanfu-Tsingtao railway open against attack, they will be acting as allies with Peking against the Nationalists, but both sides must ruefully be conscious that their mutual struggles have given Japan another chance of establishing herself, if only temporarily, in Shantung, from which, after dislodging the Germans, she seemed most unwilling to be dislodged herself. No matter which side wins, the victor may find himself faced with the need of remobilising world opinion on behalf of the Chinese integrity, which is obviously menaced. It is unfortunately less certain than it was before that world opinion can be mobilised on her behalf if necessary.

American Missionary Woman Shot and Killed at Taian

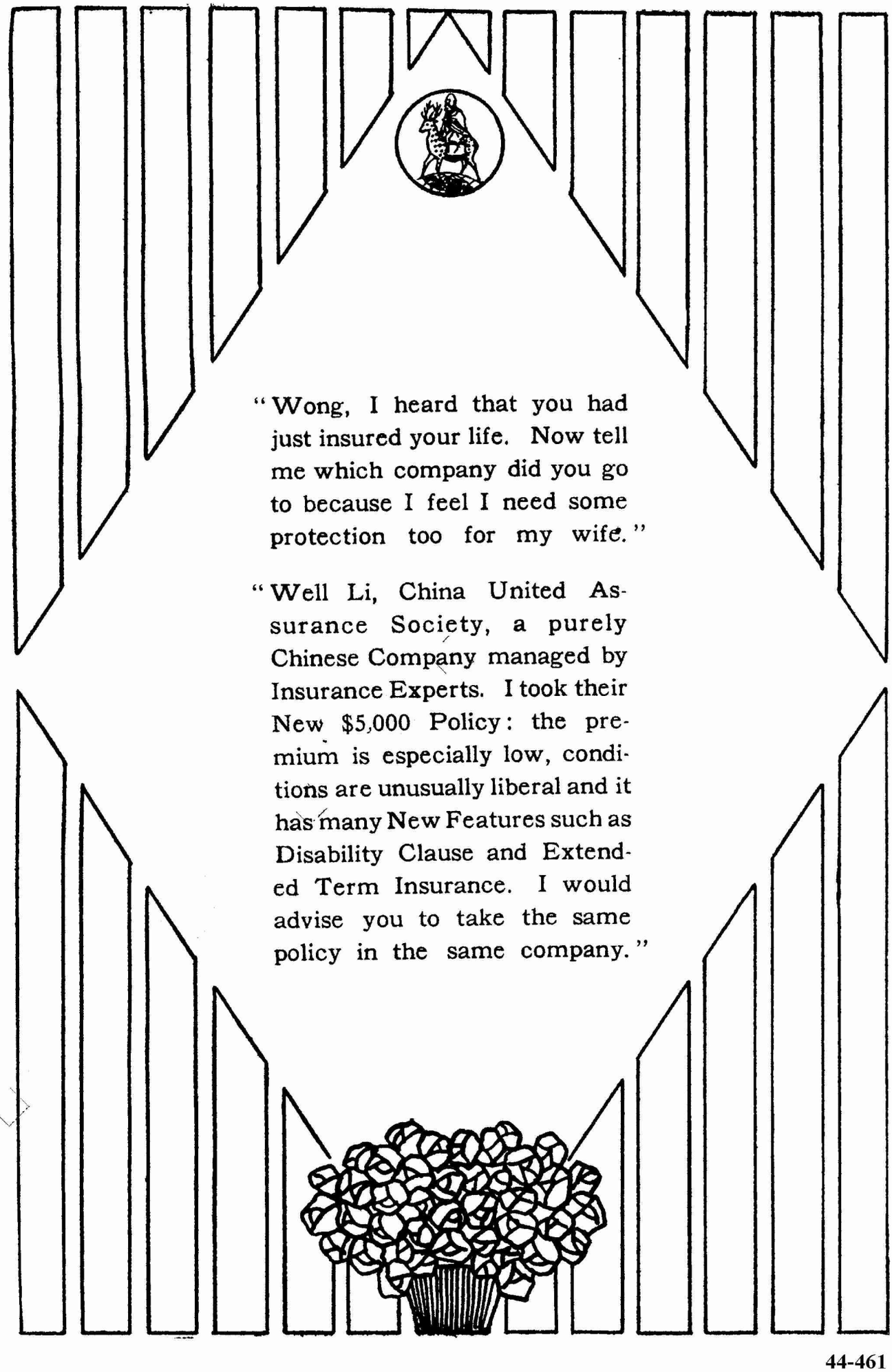
Belated reports were received in Shanghai during the week of the death by shooting of Mrs. W. T. Hobart of the American Methodist Mission at Taian, on April 29, the date on which the Nationalist troops entered the city. According to available information, Mrs. Hobart, who was well advanced in years was at her home in the Mission compound at the time she was shot. She was passing from the living room to the guest bedroom at the time, the bullet going through a window and coming from the direction of the city wall. Mrs. Hobart fell to the floor, remained unconscious ten minutes, and died about an hour later. After this incident the other missionaries occupied the basement of the building, food and water being brought them by loyal Chinese.

National Educational Conference Meets at Nanking

The formal ceremony inaugurating the National Educational Conference under the auspices of the National University Council was held at the National Central University at Nanking May 15. Representatives from many provinces of China were in attendance. Various study groups discussed the following topics:—The Three People's Principles, educational administration, educational expenditure, mass education, social education, publications, scientific education, physical education, manual training, higher education, vocational education, and the improvement of municipal schools.

Mrs. J. B. Powell Is Injured in Auto Accident

According to a telegram received in Shanghai last week, Mrs. J. B. Powell, wife of the editor of *The China Weekly Review* was seriously injured in a motor car accident caused by the explosion of a tire which caused the car to plunge over an embankment. Mrs. Powell's right arm was broken and she was severely cut by broken glass and in addition received several severe bruises. She is still in the hospital receiving treatment, but is reported to be out of danger. Mrs. Powell was accompanied by her daughter and two other ladies and the party was returning to their home in Hannibal, Mo., from a trip to St. Louis.



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be blamed for not being able to transform the nature of the people.

What Perplexes the Chinese

The second argument that China should be kept unable to take retaliation is worthy of the spirit "Odisse quem laeseris" which though long regarded as altruism in the West is really a perplexity to the Chinese. With regard to this argument all that we have to say is that of all peoples in the world, the Chinese are perhaps the easiest to appease. Such doctrines as "To love the enemy" and "To forgive is divine" were early inculcated by the sages of China and have influenced the character of her people to the present day. So however great may be the injuries that China has suffered at the hands of the foreigners, it is neverthless certain that once the powers voluntarily give up their imperialistic policy, not only will China forget all the past, but she will also express her gratitude by showing a greater friendship to the repentants.

These arguments, therefore, can by no means justify the fear of these over-sensitive foreigners. But a mere reputation of the ground upon which they build their own fear will not suffice to decide our present question. We must investigate into the fundamental causes which led to imperialistic practice and see if they are present in China. Imperialism, so far as we can observe, is caused either by economic oppression which necessitates aggrandisement and exploitation, or by the aggressive nature of the people who find special pleasure in domination. The Japanese imperialism is representative of the former type, and the French imperialism under Napoleon was illustrative of the latter. Very often, however, these two motives are combined together as is the case with the British imperialism. In the last named country, it is the enterprising nature of her people coupled with economic necessity that has led to the establishment of so many colonies. But turning back to China we find that neither of these two causes is at work here. The apparent poverty which China is suffering from is chiefly due to the frequency of civil war which hinders all kinds of productive activities, rather than to the niggardliness or indigence of nature. Give her time and security to develop her immense resources, and she will surely be one of the richest if not the richest nation, China will then certainly be satisfied to maintain peaceful relations with other nations: for it is to her own interest to do so. It is indeed unreasonable to suppose that she will follow the policy of encroachment from the economic point of view.

Chinese by Nature Peaceable

Still less reasonable is it to suspect China of being under the second motive. The Chinese are by nature peaceable and are noted for their polite and gentle demeanors both in their private and in their public capacities. Just as China will not tolerate oppression from other peoples, so neither will she give reason to other peoples to complain against herself. The maxim "Do not do to others what you do not like others to do to you" while merely a theory in other countries, has actually been the rule of conduct for at least the majority of the Chinese. Although they are by no means inactive to defend their rights when being encroached upon, they are exceedingly calm and friendly when they can afford to be so. They are not so interested in dominating others as in freeing themselves from domination. They may appear desperate and fierce to the foreigners when they are fighting for their rights, but after their rights have been regained, they will resume their usual looks and convince the world that they are the most amiable and harmless beings. Another characteristic of the Chinese which contributes to contradict this fear is their unusual attachment to their native place. An average Chinese is contented to remain in his native district and dislikes the idea of moving to far-away strange lands. The case of the Chinese emmigrants may, perhaps, be cited as an exception to this rule, but let it be understood that they mostly left their homeland under the compulsion of external forces (such as civil strife, famine, etc.) rather than of their own free will. Surely, it is impossible to imagine that such a people can be aggressive and dangerous to the peace of her neighbors.

Will Never Be Imperialistic

It is obvious, therefore, that of all countries in the world China will be last to resort to imperialism. China is now making a desperate struggle to win her emancipation but for emancipation only. Beyond that, she has no more ambition. If the powers are wise enough to renounce voluntarily all their exacted rights before they are forced to do so and help China in her noble effort she will certainly be grateful to them. But if the powers are still to insist in their policy of oppression, and offer inepediment to the self-deliverance of the Chinese, then a proportional reaction will surely follow, and whether China will ultimately be driven to ungenerosity and aggression, and whether the fear of the foreigners will be unfortunately realized, nobody can tell. Much really depends upon the Powers' own wisdom.

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44-463

What Happened at Tsinan on the Chinese Side!

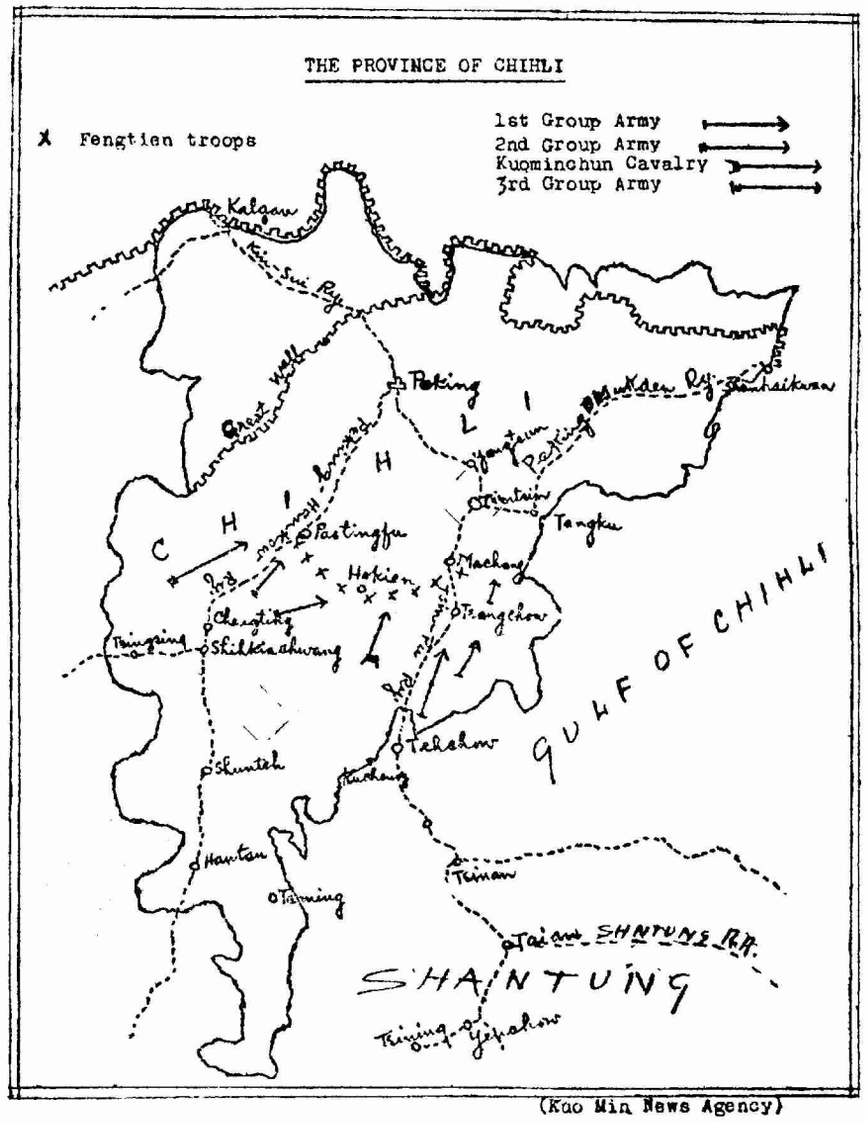
BY J. B. P.

If we except the fighting which occurred on May 8, 9 and 10 when the Japanese troops attempted to dislodge some 1,500 Southern soldiers from the walled native city of Tsinan, it is correct to say that there was no organized resistance to the Japanese military forces barricaded within the so-called commercial section of the Capital of Shantung Province.

A perusal of the article by Mr. H. J. Timperley, Correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* which appears elsewhere in this issue of *"The Review"* will show that it is difficult to determine just who or what started the trouble between the Chinese and Japanese soldiers on the morning of May 3. The Chinese say that the Japanese shot a Nationalist officer who wandered through the Japanese barricades, and that Japanese tpoops fired on Nationalist troops passing along the streets. Previously, the Chinese claim that the Japanese arrested several members of the Nationalist propaganda corps, who were lecturing and distributing literature on the streets, said literature and oratory denouncing Marshal Chang Tso-ling and accusing him of selling Manchuria to the Japanese.

The Japanese, on their side claim that some Nationalist troops invaded a Japanese newspaper office and were engaged in looting the place and when the Japanese troops ordered them to stop, the Chinese soldiers fired on the Japanese, who returned the fire, etc.

It is therefore impossible to say who started the trouble, but it is correct to say that the fighting which took place on May 3 and on May 4 was of a disorganized nature. The streets were filled with Chinese and Japanese soldiers and everybody was fighting everybody else, using rifles and bayonets. Chinese soldiers caught within the Japanese barricades attempted to fight their way out and clashed with the Japanese who used machine guns to clear the streets while they reorganized their forces and replaced their barricades. Fresh detachments of Nationalist troops arriving in the city from the South, seeing their comrades fighting with the Japanese, joined in the fray.



(Kuo Min News Agency)

Map of Chihli Province Where Fighting Is Now in Progress Between the Nationalist Troops Under Feng Yu-hsiang and the Fengtien Troops Under Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

While this was going on, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was exerting every possible effort to get his troops out of the city, some being speeded on to the North and others being turned back toward the South. He naturally experienced tremendous difficulties because of the confusion which prevailed as a result of the clash between his troops and the Japanese. The exact number of troops which Gen. Chiang had in the immediate vicinity of Tsinan is not known but has been estimated at approximately 40,000. Anyone who knows anything about military affairs will realize at once the trouble which Gen. Chiang experienced in getting his new orders delivered to the various detachments. His previous orders had been to occupy Tsinan and then proceed immediately against the Northerners who had retreated across the Yellow River, about six miles to the North of Tsinan. Gen. Chiang apparently intended to establish his temporary headquarters at Tsinan for directing the drive on Techow to the north of the Yellow River. Owing to the clash with theJapanese it was necessary to countermand these orders and issue new orders to large bodies of troops scattered over a large area, some of them beyond Tsinan to the North and some of them still to the South approaching the city.

Although there was serious fighting between Japanese and Chinese troops for two days and one night, the fighting was in the nature of personal combats or between small groups of Chinese and Japanese soldiers. There was no organized attack upon the Japanese position, except where a few Nationalist soldiers could get together in groups and attempt to storm certain other groups of Japanese or some special Japanese position. There was sniping aplenty on the part of Nationalist troops who concealed themselves within houses along the streets and fired on the Japanese soldiers passing along the streets.

Although there was a lull in the fighting on the evening of May 4 when Gen. Chiang finally got his main body of troops moving out the area immediately adjacent to the Japanese barricades,the disorganized clashes and sniping continued for two or three days or until May 7 when the Japanese issued an ultimatum to the Nationalist troops (numbering 1,500 according to Chinese reports and 5,000 according to Japanese reports) stationed within the native walled city of Tsinan. When these troops refused to evacuate in accordance with the Japanese twelve-hour ultimatum then there was organized resistance to the Japanese troops, but this was the only instance of organized opposition to the Japanese on the part of any considerable body of Chinese soldiers.

We now come to a consideration of the Chinese position following the evacuation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops outside of the Japanese zone, some of the Southerners having advanced beyond Tsinanfu to the banks of the Yellow River, some having already crossed the river and some having retreated back to the south to the vicinity of Taianfu, where Gen. Chiang had established his headquarters following the evacuation of the Southern troops from Tsinan and immediate environs. Another Nationalist army under Gen, Chen Tiao-yuan, which was operating to the eastward of Tsinanfu in the vicinity of Minghsui, had a similar experience to that of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces. Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan had advanced northward through the center of Shantung and had reached the Tsinanfu-Tsingtao Railway which he cut, thus isolating the Northern troops which were in occupation of Tsinan and forcing them to evacuate without a fight prior to the arrival of Gen. Chiang's forces at the Shantung Capital. The Japanese

applied the same tactics in respect to Gen. Chen's forces, as they had adopted in respect to the Nationalists at Tsinan; in other words, they split them into two sections, one portion proceeding to the North toward the Yellow River and the other section being forced to retreat to the South.

It was not until Gen. Chiang Kai-shek could get his staff officers together at a point on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway between Taianfu and Tsinan and hold a conference that the Generalissimo of the Nationalist military forces could determine just what the Japanese were trying to do. According to Chinese who were present at the conference, and listened to the evidence, it was perfectly apparent that the Japanese, despite their declarations to the contrary, were trying to block Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's advance toward the North. The so-called "neutral" zone of 20 li about the Commercial section of Tsinan which the Japanese established, included the railway stations and the tracks of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway adjacent to the city. Later the Japanese cut this railway both north and south of Tsinan and also blew up the bridge across the Yellow River. The purpose of this action was obvious: to block Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's further advance to the North. When Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang arrived at Taian, the situation was explained to him and he immediately gave orders transferring the Nationalist advance against Chang Tso-ling from the zone of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to the Peking-Hankow line. Marshal Feng then immediately returned to Honan and assumed personal direction of the drive into southern Chihli province, while Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued orders to his troops which had crossed the Yellow River to place themselves under the orders of Feng Yu-hsiang. In this way the Nationalist Commanders, Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang neutralized the apparent intentions of the Japanese to block the Nationalist advance against Marshal Chang Tso-ling, and as these lines are written (Monday, May 14) it appears that Marshal Chang Tso-ling will be driven from Peking and Tientsin shortly since reports from that area indicate that his troops have lost their fighting spirit and are retreating in a disorderly manner back toward Manchuria. What apparently has happened is that Marshal Chang Tso-ling's subordinates are no longer desirous of continuing the war and are now trying to make peace with the Nationalists in order to become members of a reorganized Nationalist Government in the future.

The Dismissal of Gen. Ho Yao-tsu

The *Kuo Min* news agency, the official organ of the Nationalist Government, issued a statement on Sunday, May 13, which read as follows:

> "The dismissal of General Ho Yao-tsu from his post as Garrison Commander of the Capital (Nanking) and concurrently Field Commander of the Third Army Corps of the First Group Army was likewise discussed at length and decided upon."

The action was decided upon at a joint conference of the Nationalist Government Council and the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on Saturday afternoon, May 12, the joint meeting being presided over by Tan Yen-kai, Chairman of the Government Council. This action of the Nationalist Government has created considerable comment in both foreign and Chinese circles owing to the fact that Gen. Ho Yao-tsu was in command of the Nationalist troops which first entered Tsinan and shortly afterwards were involved in a clash with the Japanese military forces. One of the officials of the Nanking Government explained to newspapermen that this action was taken not because Gen. Ho was responsible for provoking trouble with the Japanese but because he disregarded orders issued by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and entered Tsinan when he should have proceeded directly to the front. According to the Chinese report, Gen. Ho's troops, instead of proceeding directly to the front, had entered Tsinan and wandered about the streets and possibly had attempted to billet themselves in private houses in the city. It was stated that the presence of Gen. Ho's troops in the so-called Commercial area of the city had led to misunderstanding with the Japanese troops which shortly grew into an armed conflict.

The Japanese press reports have interpreted the Nationalist Government's action in dismissing Gen. Ho Yao-tsu as an implication of guilt on the part of the Southern troops, but the Nationalists deny this. One of the Nationalist officials who was in Tsinan at the time of the fighting stated that immediately after the clash occurred the Japanese troops threw a cordon about the Commercial area and swept the surrounding streets with machine-gun fire, which made it impossible for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to communicate with the troops of Gen. Ho Yao-tsu which were shut up within the Japanese lines. Immediately after the Japanese had established their cordon about the Commercial area, they attempted to disarm the troops of Gen. Ho Yao-tsu within the Commercial area and this led to fighting which continued all of the afternoon and night of May 3 and on most of May 4 until Gen. Ho's troops had either been disarmed or killed. Since this fighting took place in a densely populated area it naturally resulted in heavy loss of life on the part of Chinese civilians.

The Chinese claim that had the Japanese military permitted the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief to communicate with Gen. Ho's troops the clash might have been stopped shortly after the beginning of the trouble, and it is also reported that this viewpoint is largely upheld by neutral foreigners who were in Tsinan at the time.

Japanese Demand Punishment of Other Generals

According to a Japanese semi-official *Toho* news agency report from Tokyo on May 14 the Japanese military authorities are also demanding the dismissal and punishment of other Nationalist generals who were in Tsinan at the time including Fang Chen-wu and Chen Tiao-yuan, the latter being in command of the Nationalist army operating eastward of Tsinan and who was responsible for the cutting of the Shantung Railway.

Was There an Agreement About Tsinan?

Another element in the clash of Chinese and Japanese troops at Tsinan, which has not received any publicity in the press, is based upon an alleged understanding which existed between the Nationalist officials and the Japanese regarding the Japanese intervention at Tsinan. According to the report which has been prevalent in Chinese circles in Shanghai for several days an alleged understanding had been reached between certain Nationalist officials and the Japanese whereby the Japanese had agreed to send only a small military force of some 300 men to Tsinan, in exchange for which the Nationalist military leaders had agreed to do everything possible to extend protection to Japanese interests. Whether this report has any foundation in fact is not known, but the actual number of troops which the Japanese despatched to Tsinan prior to the evacuation of the Northerners was 2,300.

Nationalists Nearing Peking

According to reports on Thursday, May 17, the combined Nationalist military forces under Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan had occupied Paotingfu to the south of Peking and Techow to the south of Tientsin. Owing to disruption of telegraph service between Peking and Shanghai it was impossible to obtain accurate information, but it was reported that Marshal Chang Tso-ling had turned over Peking to Wang Shih-chun and the local gendarmerie and that Marshal Chang had gone to Tientsin preparatory to returning to Manchuria. It was also stated that the Japanese were becoming anxious regarding conditions in Manchuria and were contemplating the seizure of the Peking-Mukden Railway at Shanhaikwan in order to prevent the defeated Fengtien armies from returning to Manchuria.

Miss Luc lle Douglass Exhibits Etchings in Washington, D. C.

Miss Lucille Douglass, formerly on the staff of *The Shanghai Times*, held an exhibition of her pastels and etchings on April 16 to April 28 at the Yorke Gallery, Washington, D.C., under the patronage of the French Ambassador, M. Paul Claudel. Miss Douglass made a study for her pastels and etchings during her residence in the Far East and while traveling with Helen Churchill Candee, author of "New Journeys in Old Asia," which book she illustrated. The subjects chosen for her work cover a large field, and material for same was found when sojourning in the interior of China.

E. Kann Reviews 1927 Exchange Markets in China

"Bullion and Exchange Markets in China in 1927" is the title of a brochure written by E. Kann published in Shanghai last week. It is a reprint from the *Chinese Economic Journal* and like every other contribution by Mr. Kann, the report is an excellent one. It goes into the subject of exchange last year in a scientific manner. There is an exhaustive discussion of the causes of the fluctuations in the price of silver due to conditions in other countries. Details of the mintage of China and silver production of the world are also included in this brochure, which is replete with statistics and informative tables.

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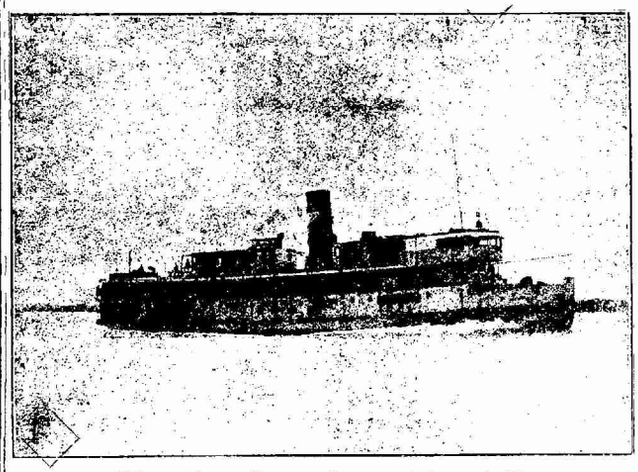

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Men and Events

R. P. Butrick, American consul at Hankow, passed through Shanghai during the week, on a holiday trip to Europe, *via* Suez.

A son, Robert McLellan, was born April 30 to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fitch, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai. Mr. Fitch is secretary of the Foreign Y. M. C. A.

The American Players, Shanghai amateur theatrical organization, very successfully presented "The Road to Rome" at the Embassy theatre, May 17.

Edward K. Moy, New York manager of the Chinese Nationalist News agency, who has been in Shanghai several weeks, departed during the week for a brief visit to Canton.

C. V. Starr, president of the American Asiatic Underwriters, recently returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Indo-China and will shortly depart on a trip to New York.

V. H. Muller, senior partner of Muller & Phipps (Asia), Ltd., with offices in Shanghai, died at Beyrouth, Syria, on May 10. Mr. Muller was one of the pioneers in introducing American products on the China market.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the International Advertising Association, whose executive offices are located at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, will be held at Detroit, Mich., July 8 to 12.

Sir Frederick Whyte, one of the British delegates to the Council on Pacific Relations held at Hawaii last July, incidental to which he also visited China, arrived in Shanghai by the Empress of Asia, May 11.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has fixed the entrance fee to various parks in Shanghai at ten coppers for Chinese and foreigners alike, commencing June 1. A season ticket valid for one year may be had for one dollar.

A Nanking correspondent writes that owing to reports printed in the Chinese newspapers there that the Japanese troops had already arrived in Nanking and were soon to begin a massacre large numbers of the inhabitants became panic-stricken and hastily left Nanking forShanghai and other places.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Co., the Eastern Extension and the Great Northern Telegraph companies, announce reduced rates for messages to the Philippines and to America. The new ordinary rate to Manila is Mex. 0.45 and to New York Mex $2.

An inquest into the death of Miss J. M. Kirkpatrick, matron of the Victoria hospital in Tientsin, elicited the information that death was due to a dose of veronal, taken to relieve pains which she had suffered at intervals following an operation for appendicitis two years ago.

Elly Widler, who was acquitted about half a year ago by the Swiss Consular Court in Shanghai on a-charge that he had defrauded agents of the Szechuen general Yang Sen in connection with a contract to deliver bullet-proof vests, was charged during the week with being concerned with two other foreigners, in an armed robbery.

A recent message from Vancouver, B. C. stated that General Sutton, who was the former adviser to the Manchurian warlord, Chang Tso-ling, had returned to that city from a three months trip to England, without having concluded any arrangements with British capitalists for furthering his proposed railway enterprise.

The *China Tribune* (Chinese name: *Tai Tung*) is the name of a new bilingual newspaper a bout to be established at Hongkong, where application has been made to register it as a limited liability company. The English part of the paper will be edited by Yan Phou Lee, a graduate of Yale (1887) and for nine years managing editor of the *American Banker*.

It is reported that W. P. Willson, former secretary of the American Club in Shanghai who returned to the United States several months ago, may come out to China again as the manager for Arkell & Douglas, Inc. Following the death recently of Robert Mishler, the former manager, the business of the firm in China has been looked after by C. E. Steinmetz, who is at present in Hongkong. Mr. Willson originally came out to China as an employee of W. R. Grace & Co. and later was assistant agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Judgment was given in the U. S. Court for China May 10, against O. G. Steen, formerly an official of the Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation, in favor of the liquidators of the C. O. C. in the sum of Mex. $123,452. Judge Purdy held that the defendant had appropriated 358 shares of the Realty Syndicate, which at the time were the property of the C. O. C. The Court held that the C. O. C. had never parted with its title to the said hsares.

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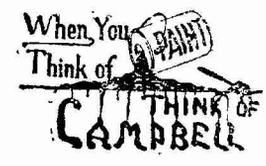

H. B. Campbell
14 Foochow Road, Shanghai.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

May 6.--Shanghai Garrison Commander declares Japanese acts of massacre, murder and incendiarism constitute stark disregard of all accepted conceptions of humane practices and morality—Shanghai Committee on severance of economic relations with Japan decides that Chinese shall cease buying and selling Japanese goods, including foods to Japanese; stop all transactions with Japanese banks; all Chinese to resign from Japanese concerns—*Kuo Min* report from Peking states that Yang Yu-ting, Wu Chung-sen, and Chang Tso-hsiang are trying to induce Chang Tso-ling to take a trip abroad and that Yang Yu-ting will assume control of Fengtien; Wu Chun-sen, Heilungkiang; Chang Tso-hsiang, Kirin; Three Eastern Provinces to raise the Nationalist flag and Kuomintang colors and declare themselves upholders of Dr. Sun's principles—Chiang Kai-shek sends further telegrams to Nanking Council denouncing Japanese actions—Public indignation continues to mount against Japanese in Shanghai area—Nanking Boycott Committee receives telegrams of support from student organizations in Hsuchow, Sianfu, Hankow, Wuchang and branch offices of Kuomintang in Australia and elsewhere—Yen Shih-shan reports Fengtien withdrawal from several points east of Niangtzekwan (Niangtze pass on the Great Wall between Shansi and Chihli); Tsingsing surrounded and occupied by Yen's troops—Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek decided upon division of labor, Feng to remain in Tsinan with Dr. C. T. Wang to negotiate with the Japanese while Chiang Kai-shek will have complete charge of Northern drive; Fengtien making stand at Techow-Machang on Tsin-Pu Railway and Paoting-Changsintien on Kin-Han line and Nankow Pass on Peking-Suiyuan line—Alleged Communists Yu Shun-hua, Wang Wei-pei and Huang Wen-ming arrested in Nanking—Gen. Chen Ta-chun at Shanghai urges calm attitude regarding Tsinan incident—Nine members of Shanghai Labor Reorganization Committee consisting of Chow Chi-yuan, Liu Yun, Chang Ting-ching, Chia Peh-te, Ong Kwang-hui, Lung Ching-tang, Kuo Ching-chao, Huang Kwang-tao and Chen Pin sworn into office and deliver addresses urging laborers to protect themselves from communist intrigue and to work for friendly relations among the different classes—Nanking Government Council issues orders to Feng and Chiang to let nothing interfere with Northern drive—Nanking holds large public meeting on anniversary of Sun Yat-sen's assumption of presidency in 1921, speeches by Tan Yen-kai and Ho Ying-chin denouncing the Japanese but urging patience and continuance of Northern expedition, meanwhile working to strengthen the country in order that national humiliation may be wiped out—Chinese newspapers in Shanghai request Government to facilitate means for obtaining news—Japanese Consul at Nanking calls on Gen. Ho Yin-chin and assures him that Tsinan situation is improving—Chinese diplomatic commission abroad, C. C. Wu, Hu Han-ming and Sun Fo, wire Government from Paris asking for details regarding Tsinan incident in order that they may inform the people of Europe regarding Japan's iniquities—Gen. Li Chung-jen at Hankow assures Japanese of no trouble at Wu-Han—Feng Yu-hsiang in interview declares that "we have support of Chinese people and humanity and must deal with the Japanese as they have dealt with is"—Hwang Fu arrives in Nanking—Government Council instructs Hwang Fu to conduct investigation of Tsinan incidents asking American and British Consuls to act as witnesses—Central Party headquarters telegraphs facts of Tsinan incidents to League of Nations asking international investigation--C. T. Wang, Director-General of Lung-Hai Railway accompanies Feng Yu-hsiang to Tsinan to take over negotiations with Japanese.

Monday, May 7—Nationalist forces cross Yellow River marching toward Techow, Tsinan situation quieting; C. T. Wang arrives Tsinan to negotiate with Japanese—T. V. Soong, Finance Minister calls preliminary financial conference on May 11 in preparation for National Financial Conference to discuss means of unifying currency—Headquarters of Shanghai-Woosung garrison advises people to keep calm—Chinese students start anti-Japanese agitations, dividing Shanghai area into five districts for intensive campaign—Shanghai organizations decide to inaugurate campaign to raise funds for Northern campaign—Public meeting in Nanking University auditorium considers means pushing anti-Japanese propaganda—Martial Law declared in Nanking on account of alleged Communist agitations—Japanese consul at Wuhu orders evacuation of Japanese women and children to gunboat in harbor—Nanking Government Council orders complete investigation of Tsinan affair—Kuomintang Central Executive Committee at Nanking orders three minutes silence for Tsinan dead—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang reported to have been greatly stirred by Tsinan events—Shantung provincials form organization for redemption of province from Japanese—Nationalist 2nd army group wins victory over Fengtien at Changho; Feng issues orders to his troops emphasizing necessity of continuing Northern drive—Representatives of Chinese universities in Shanghai area decide to organize campaign of education on subject of Sino-Japanese relations—Nationalist Political Committee in War Zone organizes relief organization for Shantung—Feng Yu-hsiang issues further orders for protection of foreign lives and property—Nationalist Customs Surtax Bureau reports collections of Tls. 1,501,916.45 for April leaving balance of Tls. 336,130.99 and $ 48,918.01 after payment of interest and amortization on Nationalist bonds—Nationalist military headquarters report that Northern airplanes and gunboats return to Tsingtao after Shanghai bombardment—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Peking Dictator hurries to Peking from front causing considerable speculation in Peking—Chiang Kai-shek orders resumption of traffic on Tsin-Pu line—Nationalists issue warrants for arrest of Wang Ko-king and Liang Shih-yi of Peking finance bureau on allegation they are financing Chang Tso-ling—Feng Yu-hsiang goes to Tsinan for personal inspection of situation—Japanese troops open fire on Chinese again—Conference between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek at Tangchiachuan between Taian and Tsinan, decides to continue Northern drive and leave Japanese situation at Tsinan to Nanking Government to handle—Hwang Fu returns to Nanking for personal conference with Government; comes to Shanghai to interview American and Japanese consuls--Chinese postal authorities decide to prepare seals for stamping anti-Japanese slogans on backs of letters—Chinese organizations at Shanghai decide to raise large sum for Northern drive; also decide to break off relations with Japan from standpoint of finances and business—Announced that Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung will personally lead division of Kwangsi troops in Northern drive—Kwangtung officials hold financial and military conference to reorganize conditions in province—Nanking Ministry of Agriculture and Mining issues instructions for investigation of status of rural education and the organization of farmers self-governing groups.

Tuesday, May 8—Kuo Min report states 47th Fengtien brigade at Peking rebelled—Chinese at Tsingtao decide to boycott Japanese—Public feeling high in Peking against Japanese action at Tsinan—Report from Wuhu states Japanese sailors tore down anti-Japanese slogans in that city—Gen. Chien Ta-chun, commander of Shanghai-Woosung Garrison prohibits public meetings on fear of Communist intrigue—Chao Hsi-hsuan, member of Political Committee in war zone appointed Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tsinan in succession to Tsai Kung-hsi who was killed by Japanese—American Missionaries at Kaifeng appeal for assistance of nurses and doctors for Chinese military hospitals—Generals Cheng Chien and Bei Tsung-chi go to Hankow from Changsha and reported Bei will lead army to assist Feng Yu-hsiang—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan reports capture of Hwaijen; reported 10,000 Fengtien troops under Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung at Shunteh are negotiating to surrender to Southerners—Feng Yu-hsiang reports recapture of Taming and Shunteh on Kin-Han line—Feng Yu-hsiang returns to Kaifeng after trip of inspection to Tsinan—Japanese warn Northerners against dropping bombs in Tsinan; Japanese shoot down one Northern plane—Nationalist troops from Tsinan and Feng Yu-hsiang cavalry approaching Techow: reported Fengtien may evacuate Techow—Chiang Kai-shek leaves for front—Kuomintang Central Committee issues manifesto to party members on Japanese atrocities at Tsinan—Chiang Kai-shek issues to press copy of letter to Japanese announcing withdrawal of his troops from Tsinan area, saying only small force left behind for police purpose in native city—Nationalist troops make definite plans for occupation of Techow—Japanese marines land again at Wuhu—Chiang Kai-shek issues further orders for protection of foreign lives and property—Chiang Kai-shek notifies foreign consuls at Tsinan of his departure for front—*Ta Chung* issues statement that Japanese General Fukuda "the butcher of Tsinan" is the same Fukuda who had charge of martial law at Tokyo at time of earthquake and was responsible for massacre of Chinese and Koreans—Situation southern Honan improving; reported bandit Fang Chung-hsin, surrounded and railway communication with Honan re-established—Hwang Fu issues complete report to press about his experiences at Tsinan—National University Council decides to establish cadet training corps in all Government schools—Gen. Chen Ta-chun at Shanghai issues orders against Japanese troops drilling in Chinese territory—Generals Cheng

Chien and Ho Chien at Changsha appointed directors general of bandit suppression—Nanking reports that among victims of Tsinan were Tan Hsin-chang and Chang Lien-shu of General affairs bureau, Chang Hsiung-chen councillor and Wang Ping-wen secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs—Massmeeting at Shanghai in commemoration Humiliation Day, anniversary of presentation of Japanese Twenty-One Demands—*Kuo Min* report from Tsinan states 500 more Chinese killed by Japanese bombarding Tsinan walled city following expiration of ultimatum-Nanking issues strict orders against violence in connection with anti-Japanese movement—*Kuo Min* issues copy of Feng Yu-hsiang's recent manifesto to his troops urging further sacrifices for revolution—Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang issues manifesto to all friendly peoples about Tsinan massacre.

Wednesday, May 9—Gen. Chien Ta-chun holds inspection of troops in Shanghai area—Gen. Chien Ta-chun permits Shanghai students to hold massmeetings under certain restrictions—Peking protests Japanese construction of airdrome at Tientsin, saying Japanese acting arbitrarily, destroying farmers' crops, etc—T. V. Soong appropriates $200,000 for famine relief in Shantung—Feng Yu-hsiang reports capture of Shihchiachuang and reports Fengtien still retreating—Peking Bankers Association votes to sever economic relations with Japan—Japanese consul at Nanking removes his office to Hsiaokwang near river, to avoid trouble—*Kuo Wen* report states Chang Tso-ling issues manifesto for truce and orders withdrawal of troops from front; Nanking skeptical of his good faith, but thinks peace possible if Chang evacuates—Tang Shao-yi, former Premier and veteran Kuomintang member returns to Shanghai from his home at Macao and rumored he may join government—Wu-Han branch of Political Council starts functioning—Liu Tien-to, commissioner of foreign affairs at Changsha resigns and Mao Chung-chai appointed—C.C. Wu ordered to proceed to Geneva then to America to represent Nationalist Government in regard to Tsinan incident—Fang Ting-ying, commander of 46th army corps appointed director of communications on Tsin-Pu Railway—Nanking decides to send telegrams to the League of Nations and to America about Japanese problem in Tsinan—C. T. Wang wires from Tsinan stating that Japanese bombarded undefended walled city of Tsinan for two days, but Chiang Kai-shek gave orders to his troops not to retaliate and continue Northern expedition—Labor massmeeting at Shanghai denounces Japanese; two students of labor university arrested by Settlement police for posting handbills on tramcars—Chinese shipping companies at Shanghai refuse Japanese cargoes—organizations in Shanghai continue to hold anti-Japanese meetings—Gen. Ho Yin-chin arrives in Shanghai to inspect troops-Feng Yu-hsiang returns to Honan and announces that owing to Japanese activities at Tsinan it is necessary now to press campaign against Fengtien along Peking-Hankow line—Fan Chung-hsiu, Honan bandit reported to have received, $300,0000 from Chang Tso-lingto cause trouble in Feng Yu-hsiang's rear—George Hsu-chien, formerly Minister of Justice at Hankow reported in Kaifeng delivering lectures on Three People's Principles to prisoners in Honan-Loyang opens school for aviation—Nanking opens examination office for Japanese goods—Monster massmeeting at Hangchow over Japanese atrocities—Canton boycott movement grows; Hankow farmers and laborers meeting denounces Japanese orders boycott—Nanking Kuomintang appoints Ho Yin-chin and Yeh Tsu-chang to supervise anti-Japanese movement in order to prevent complications—More than 2,000 people attend meeting at Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Japanese incidents at Tsinan—National Students Association issues orders for nation-wide anti-Japanese agitations—T. V. Soong votes $400,000 for expenses of Hankow troops at front in Northern drive—National University Council at Nanking orders all schools to hold examinations on Three People's Principles—Japanese post proclamations at Tsingtao

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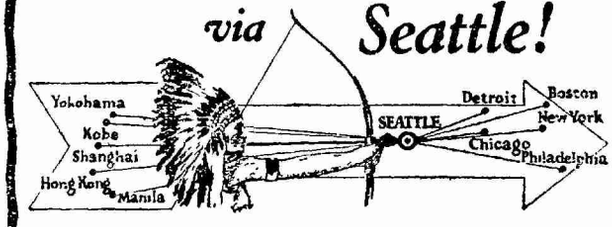

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announcing creation of Japanese neutral zone of 30 li around Tsingtao and Tsinan and along both sides of Railway—Reported Gen. Chu Yu-puh, Chihli tupan has approached Feng Yu-hsiang to make peace—Feng invites Bei Tsung-chi to Honan for conference on Northern campaign.

Sunday, May 13.—Capture of Shihchiachwang confirmed in telegram from Yen Hsi-shan—Capture of Techow reported —Japanese effect complete occupation of Tsinan and garrison area with Japanese troops—Nanking sends message to Kellogg urging his close attention to Japanese activities in Tsinan—Frank Lee, Nationalist agent in America states Senator Borah has suggested to President Coolidge that America should proffer friendly services as mediator—Canton generals Li Chi-sum, Huang Chao-hsiung, Chen Ming-shu, Hsu Ching-tang and Chen Chi-tang urge strong policy against Japan—Chiang Kai-shek makes public instructions to his troops for evacuation of Tsinan-Nanking orders promulgation and enforcement of copyright law—also orders preparation of disciplinary code for judicial officials—Nanking sends telegrams to Chinese in Philippines, Penang and elsewhere expressing thanks for their support—Chinese in Penang remit $6,420 for relief of wounded Nationalist soldiers and Chinese at Manila offer to raise $15,000,000 to fight Japan—Japanese bombardment of Tsinan causes serious fire in city—Techow captured by Nationalists—Nanking decides to send additional representatives to America to present China's case—Reported from Tsingtao that Japan will hold Shantung railway pending settlement to Japan's satisfation—Nanking report by *Kuo Min* states Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are now approaching Paoting; that Fengtien is retreating rapidly without fighting spirit; that Chu Yu-puh is trying to make peace—Yen Hsi-shan reports capture of Tsangchow in southern Chihli—Nanking reports dismissal of Gen. Ho Yao-tsu from post of garrison commander at Nanking and also from command of third army corps—Nanking decides to reject Chang Tso-ling's offer of armistice, but states Nationalists are prepared to negotiate peace with Fengtien subordinates on basis of Three Principles—Nanking issues text of telegram to Coolidge about Japanese activities in Shantung.

Monday May 14—Kuo Wen report states that Japanese Gen. Fukuda is still insisting upon the Chinese acceptance of his demands and refuses to have any communication with the Chinese—Tsinanfu is completely dead from a business standpoint and Chinese are having difficulty in finding food —Soumi Tchang, Nationalist representative in France, accompanied by Li Shih-cheng, member of Central Kuomintang party, now in France, call on French Minister of War to explain Japanese actions—T. V. Soong, Finance Minister announces that National Finance Conference has been postponed, but that matters to be considered include the financing of the disbandment of surplus troops. financing of Hwai River Conservancy job, consolidation of national loans—Chang Chiu-peh former Commissioner of reconstruction of Anhwei Province, murdered in bed in Nanking; one assassin arrested—Chinese National Association of Chambers of Commerce, considers far-reaching plans for anti-Japanese boycott, asking Chambers in all cities to report on the amount of Japanese goods in stock and recommends establishment of system of fines for merchants violating orders against handling Japanese goods—*Kuo Wen* report states that Gen. Chang Chung-chang may continue to be a menace to the peace of Shantung owing to reports he is trying to establish a new base at Chefoo; reported Japanese are assisting him by permitting remnants of his troops to remain on the Shantung Railway—Chinese General and other Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai issue orders forbidding further ordering of Japanese goods and forbidding Chinese steamship companies from accepting Japanese cargoes—*Kuo Min* report carries further details of Japanese atrocities at Tsinan declaring that Japanese airplanes bombed the city while Japanese troops used field artillery and trench mortars and machine-guns; ten staff members of Shantung railway killed by Japanese—Gen. Chien Ta-chun, defense commissioner at Shanghai orders censorship at Shanghai post office to prevent circulation of Communist literature—Political training department of Nationalist Military Council asks National University Council to immediately prepare a history of Japanese atrocities at Tsinan for use in all middle and primary schools —7th army under Hsia Wei and 17th army under Gen. Chow Lan arrives at Hankow from Hunan on way northward—Tientsin report in *Kuo Min* states that Fengtienites are shipping trains loaded with ammunition back to Manchuria indicating early evacuation—Reported Chang Tso-ling secretly departed from Peking for Manchuria—*Kuo Min* reports that Nationalist troops have reached Machang and Tsinghai and fall of Tientsin imminent; Feng also reports he is attacking Paotingfu south of Peking and claims fall imminent owing to disorganization of Fengtien forces—Chiang Kai-shek returns to Nanking for conference—Chinese women's organizations at Shanghai send cable to International Council of Women at Geneva appealing for sympathy and support against Japanese brutalities in Shantung—*Kuo Min* states that only the northern half of Chihli province is now held by Chang Tso-ling—*Ta Chung* report claims that Japanese by blowing up the Yellow River bridge have caused damage amounting to $1,000,000—Nanking calls national conference for August 1—Nanking decides to send Wang Chung-hui to London, Li Shih-tseng to Paris and C.C. Wu to Washington as Nationalist official representatives—Shanghai-Woosung Garrison commander forbids laborers meetings—Central Kuomintang Committee issues statement charging Chang Tso-ling responsible for Japanese activities in Shantung—C. T. Wang, director-general of Lung-Hai Railway who was in Tsinan following the Sino-Japanese incidents, in *Ta Chung* interview declares Japanese are aggressing on Chinese territory and Japanese are solely responsible for Tsinan affair.

Tuesday, May 15— Wu-Han branch of Central Political Committee holds inauguration meeting — Nine Japanese war vessels in Hankow harbor — *Kuo Wen* report from Taian states that when Japanese troops invaded town of Tangchiachuang near Tsinan that Japanese troops were accompanied by Northern troops under Gen. Chang Chung-chang — Nanking Government Council considered appointment of Gen. Sun Liang-chen commander of Feng Yu-hsiang's eastern route army as chairman of Shantung provincial government: Nanking considering appointment of entire Shantung Government—Chiang Kai-shek urges appointment of Gen. Li Chung-jen as head of newly organized Hunan army to be sent to Northern front—*Kuo Wen* report states that a German was killed by Japanese gunfire during bombardment of Tsinan—Chinese students of Ginling College for women at Nanking, send resolutions to student bodies in America and England about Tsinan affair; men students in Nanking petition government for permission to begin military training—Chiang Kai-shek entrusts his duties at front to Gen. Chu Pei-teh during Chiang's absence at Nanking for confernce with Government-Yen Hsi-shan, according to *Kuo Min* report reports his troops rapidly advancing on Paoting; expected Chang Tso-ling will capitulate following fall of Paotingfu—Feng Yu-hsiang reports capture of several armored cars from Fengtienites at Techow—Central Kuomintang Party headquarters at Nanking passes resolutions for nation-wide memorial service for Tsinan victims; recommends unified system of weights and measures for entire country; that an income tax be levied on all staff members of party; that Chow Jen-seng, Tseng Yi and Lu Shun-jen be appointed Kuomintang resident representatives in Japan — Wunsz King, Shanghai Commissioner of Foreign Affairs protests to Japanese Consul Yada about alleged imprisonment of Chinese telegraph operators in Tsinan; claims four have died of starvation — Japanese troops raid American Shantung Christian University, claiming looking for spies; arrest one Chinese faculty member and several students — *Kuo Min* report states that Japanese gunfire completely leveled the west gate section of Tsinan city wall — *Kuo Min* states Japanese military in Tsinan are secretly disposing of bodies of Chinese dead — Chinese in San Francisco wire their support to Nanking — Hwang Fu orders construction of wireless sending station near Bureau of Foreign Affairs for sending news to outside world—Swatow commercial bodies pledge support to Nanking against Japan; anti-Japanese boycott on—Canton commercial bodies also institute strong anti-Japanese boycott—Chinese students club at Harvard wires Nanking pledging support — Chinese in Chihli South America and Tampico, Mexico cable their support against Japan.

Former Prime Minister of China Enters Monastery

Recent advices from Belgium state that Lu Cheng-hsiang, former Prime Minister of China, who entered the Benedictine Monastery of Saint Andrew at Lophem near Bruges, has been formally received into the Novitiate. His name in religion is Brother Peter Celestine. Mr. Lu had a Belgian wife, who died recently. He presented his decorations and medals to Pope Pius XI before entering the Monastery. *The Review* is informed that a Benedictine Monastery will be opened in China shortly, and that then Mr. Lu will probably return to his native land.

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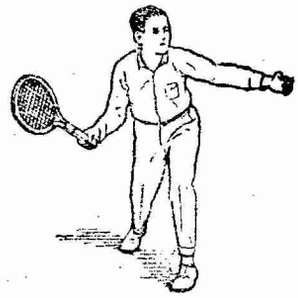

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Book for Both Men and Women to Read

A Short History of Women, by John Langdon-Davies. The Viking Press, New York, 1927.

This book is different. It makes one think of Buckle's "History of Civilization" and of Frazer's "Golden Bough". There are few chapters and to enumerate them will show the scope of the work and what has been attempted by the author. These topics are—The Biological Background to Women's History; Women in Primitive Society: The Birth of Fear and Contempt; The Ancient Civilizations: Asia, Egypt, Greece, Rome; Women and the Early Church; The Middle Ages: The Witch, the Virgin and the Chatelaine; Modern Times; From Womanly Woman to Intelligent Being.

As in Wells's History and others of that sort we are taken back to the beginnings of things. There is almost no naming of heroines of the past, and many of our time-worn concepts of woman and her nature have rude knocks at the hands of the author, who says himself that he considers his book will stir up controversy. His statement that the status of women cannot be successfully correlated with the stage of general cultural advance in any given society is one such pronouncement, due to make people think—if they will take the time to do so. He states that among the tribes of hunting pygmies in the Andaman Islands the women are better off today than in modern Egypt and Spain, and that with regard to her ownership of property the Andamanese woman is ahead of the nineteenth century English-woman.

All through the book we find remarks upon the power of work to bring right conditions about and to produce happiness for women. The idea of living in idleness, waited upon by servants is shown to be something which degrades women, for in this condition some women are happy at the expense of others. The picture he draws of "the rich woman left alone face to face with luxury" is not a pleasing one, and we can easily imagine that there will be many to argue this point as well as many others in the book.

The author says this of the biological condition of sex life, "We must indeed assert emphatically that just as the life of a savage woman is on a firmer basis of happiness because she has plenty of work to do, so it is on a firmer basis of happiness because the sexual life is never neglected nor distorted into other and less satisfactory channels. To a 'civilized' man, a celibate is often a logical necessity, to a savage he or she is always a pervert."

He shows us that work is often a reason for polygamy and that where there is much to be done and marriage means sharing her husband's work a wife will welcome other wives to help, but says "where, as with ourselves, it means chiefly spending her husband's income, her feelings are violated by the thought of it". Prostitution is hardly known in any primitive community but is an outgrowth of the social institution which deprived the good woman of any quality save that of reproduction.

One of the most controversial arguments of the book is to be found in the Author's belief that Christianity did not set women farther on their way toward recognition as rational beings. "Terrible as the indictment may seem, we must remember that all these old fathers, these founders of the Christian Church, were not only the sons of God but sons of their own age: their attitude towards women was no integral part of their new faith, it was typical merely of the continuity and permanence of early reactions between men and women, reactions which had to wait upon the growth of reason and intelligence before they could be purified."

The attractive woman is said to enslave the world because she forces it to work at what she requires.

This is an interesting book for women to read and one would think it might be quite as much so for men, who seem in the author's mind to be in danger of becoming money-producing robots in a future world where perhaps "he" and "she" will be forgotten. You may not agree with the writer but you cannot accuse him of lack of ideas or of giving us a book about women which is stereotyped in style or subject matter.

G. B. S.

A Valuable Reference Volume

A Political Handbook of the World (January 1, 1928), edited Malcolm W. Davis and Walter H. Mallory. Published for Council on Foreign Relations by Harvard University Press and Yale University Press.

The Council of Foreign Relations is a unique, but none the less valuable institution. It is incorporated and has offices at 25 West 43d St., New York City. Elihu Root is the honorary president. The Council has no political connections and is not a trade organization; it is a group of men many of whom have had wide experience in international affairs, who wish by scientific and impartial study to aid in the development of a reasoned American foreign policy. The Handbook has little of what you might call "style" about it. It lists the principal countries of the world, explains their form of government, outlines the platforms of the principal political parties, and lists the number of each party sitting in the legislative bodies. A valuable feature also is a list of the principal newspapers in each country, with indication of their policies, together with the names of the chief owners and editors.

"The Life of Buddha"

According to the Legends of Ancient India: By A. Ferdinand Herold; Translated from the French by Paul C. Blum; New York: Albert and Charles Boni.

It is a well-known fact that one can never have enough of books written about the lives of the truly great. It is always fascinating to read new versions of the deeds and thoughts of those who can be called the "light-givers" of the world. Such a one was the Buddha.

"The Life of Buddha" by A. Ferdinand Herold is more or less a compilation of ancient legends and traditions. The book is divided into three parts. The first carries the reader to Kapilavastu some months before the birth of Siddartha and ends with the story of that wonderful night when the Prince attained the supreme knowledge and enlightenment which made him the Buddha. The chapters describing his renunciation and the grief of beautiful Yasodhara or Gopa are very touching.

In the second and third parts the Buddha wanders from city to city preaching his message—the Four Great Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path—and as he goes disciples gather round him. Through the pages are also scattered legends of his supernatural powers. One takes exception though to statements put in the mouth of the Master emphasizing the inferiority of women. One feels sure however, that such a Being never even thought the things he is reputed to have said.

The third part is disappointing in that certain tales are included which could very well have been left out. It begins with the story of how women were first admitted to the Buddha's community and ends with the death of the great Teacher and his entry into Nirvana.

There is a quiet meditative atmosphere about the book quite in keeping with the character of the Blessed One. The language is poetic and quaintly archaic, and the whole "get-up" is very artistic.

Shanghai May 3, 1928 LILY NOBLSTON

The Manchurian Question

International Rivalries in Manchuria 1689-1922 (second edition revised), by Paul Hibbert Clyde. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press.

The whole world knows that there is now a Manchurian question, that there has been one for a great many years, and it appears that there will be one for many years to come. One of the points to be borne in mind in any discussion of the subject is whether Manchuria is rightfully and historically a part of China. Manchuria was the home of the Manchus, who several hundred years ago conquered the Chinese, and then were practically swallowed up by Chinese civilization, so that when the Chinese revolted against the Manchus in 1911 the Manchus had to abandon the role of rulers, which they had carried on for centuries, without much opposititon. The Chinese are, of course, the nominal lords of Manchuria, but despite the promises made at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, both the Russians and the Japanese, particularly the latter, still wield a strong influence, and apparently have no intention of giving up either their administrative nor economic hold on the southern part of the country.

The author has made a thorough study of the whole subject and it is a pleasure to read the recital of the facts of the situation, collated (so the author says) for no other purpose than to get at the facts. Most of the literature on this subject has been produced with the object of furthering the interests of one Power or another which claims an interest in the country. The author has apparently adhered to the promise made in the preface to the first edition, not to assess the blame for the wars, jealousies and hatreds which have arisen out of international rivalries in Manchuria. However, on the whole it would seem that the author sees Japan's case very favorably. He says in conclusion, for example: "For the present at least Japan's position in Manchuria is secure and the validity of the Treaties and Notes of 1915 has not been successfully challenged. That the Japanese point of view has been very liberally treated may be inferred from an endorsement by Dr. Yamato Tchibashi, Professor of Stanford University, who gives this tribute: "The present work under review is one of a few scholarly attempts in the field of Far Eastern diplomacy. It is in fact the first book which deals with the subject in a most painstaking scientific manner—narrative, critical and conclusive in character."

G. W. M.

In the United States Court for China

HENRY C. DAVIS,
Plaintiff,

vs.

William Preston Gibson,
Defendant.
National City Bank of New York,
C. S. Franklin,
Garnishees.

Cause No.
Civil No.

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China,
May 9th, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is to recover a claim for Gold $516 67 based on the indorsement of a certain Bill of Exchange by the plainliff herein at the defendant's special instance and request, said Bill of Exchange have been dishonoured and plaintiff having paid same.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 7th day of May, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 5th day of May, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on May 7, 1928, Henry C. Davis, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant in the above-entitled action cannot be found and is a non-resident of Shanghai, Republic of China; that service of summons cannot be made on him within the Republic of China and that defendant has property within this jurisdiction sought to be taken by attachment and garnishment in this action.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of May, 1828, ORDERED that the Order be published once a week for three successive weeks in The China Weekly Review, to-wit on May 12th, May 19th and May 26th 1928; that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day of the publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,
MAY 9 1928

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE.

In the United States Court for China

ISABEL BURT,
Plaintiff,

vs

ARTHUR RAYMOND BURT,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3071
Civil No. 1297

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China,
May 9, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce:

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 30th day of April, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 7th day of May, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on April 30th, 1928, ISABEL BURT, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was not residing in China, nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to April 30th, 1928.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 9th day of May, 1928, ordered that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day of publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

9 May 1928

Large Japanese Fleet in Asiatic Waters

A *Toho* (Japanese news agency) dispatch May 9 gave the location of Japanese war craft in the Yangtsze and South China as follows:

Hira (2nd class gunboat, 338 tons) at Chungking.
Katada (2nd class gunboat, 338 tons) Ichang.
Hotsu (2nd class gunboat, 338 tons) at Shashih.
Sumida (2nd class gunboat, 126 tons) at Changsha.
Yabagi (2nd class cruiser, 4,950 tons), Urakaze. (1st class destroyer, 907 tons) and Seta (2nd class gunboat, 338 tons) at Hankow.
Fushimi (2nd class gunboat 180 tons) at Kiukiang.
Momo (2nd class destroyer, 835 tons) at Wuhu.
Tone (flagship, 2nd class cruiser, 4,100 tons), Kashi (2nd class destroyer, 835 tons) Hinoki (2nd class destroyer, 835 tons) and Yangi (2nd class destroyer, 835 tons) at Nanking.
Ataka (1st clss gunboat, 820 tons) at Chinkiang.
Saga (2nd class gunboat, 780 tons) and Toba (2nd class gunboat, 250 tons) at Shanghai.
Ooi (2nd class cruiser, 5,500 tons) at Foochow.
Tanikaze (1st class destroyer, 1,300 tons), Aoi (2nd class destroyer, 850 tons) at Swatow.
Uji (2nd class gunboat, 620 tons) at Canton.
Ekaze (1st class destroyer 1,300 tons) and Kiku 2nd class destroyer, 850 tons at Amoy.

In addition to the above the. 15th Destroyer Flotilla, consisting of four 2nd class destroyers, Take, Nashi, Kaya and Momi (850 tons each), were ordered to China waters.

Two 2nd class cruisers, Jintsu (5,595 tons) and Abukuma (5,570 tons), belonging to the 3rd Squadron at Sasebo, and two destroyer flotillas belonging to the 1st Torpedo-Boat Squadron, were also despatched to join the First Foreign Service Squadron.

There is a fleet consisting of Japanese cruisers, mine layers and transports lying at Tsingtao, and quite an array of Japanese war craft at Shanghai.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 3rd	Sale Price May 10th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % May 10th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	111½	111	7.05
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	103¼	102⅜	6.70
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	100⅜	100⅛	5.96
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	100	100⅛	6.98
Austrian S. F. G. Loan	7	June 1, 1943	104¼	104	6.58
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	87¼	86	6.27
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107⅜	107¼	6.38
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	100⅜	100⅛	6.98
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	101¾	102	6.80
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	105½	105¼	6.48
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	100	99¼	6.52
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	—	not quoting	
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	102	102	6.27
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	101½	101	7.39
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	101	101	6.89
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation	7	Pfd. Stock	97	97	7.22
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum. Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	110	111	6.31
Willys Overland Co.	7	Pfd. Stock	99¼	99	7.07
The National City Bank of New York	20	Stock 975 888 920 Ex. Rgts.			2.18
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan	7½	Sept. 1, 1955	106⅞	107	6.93
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	—	80¾	79⅞	5.01
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield					6.70
Central Bank for Agriculture	6%	April 15, 1938		95½	6.62
Republic of Haiti	6	1953 Series C		100	6.00

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

KIMONOS & HAORIS

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 9, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since this day last week a sharp rise has to be recorded in the London price of Bar Silver, which now stands at 27 1/16d. for spot and 27 7/16d. for two months forward delivery, as against 27⅛d. and 26 15/16d. respectively.

Rumours circulating yesterday that the position in the north was more unsettled induced speculators to sell heavily and this, in addition to Banks being good sellers in gold currencies, caused the market to strengthen very considerably. Again to-day speculators operated actively and sales aggregated to an important amount. At the close however buyers became predominent and rates dropped to a lower level, and the following rates were available T/T on London 2/8 5/16d., New York 66⅛, Yen 70½. The over-sold position of speculators is reported to be about the equivalent of between £4 and £4 500 000.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls.44,120,000 a decrease of Tls. 3,713,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 90,800,000 an decrease of $ 2,590,000
Estimated value Tls. 109,494,000 as against Tls. 141,197,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for April.	Thurs. May 10	Friday May 11	Sat. May 12	Monday May 14	Tuesday May 15	Wednesday May 16
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*openin closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.841	2/7 3/8	2/7 3/8	2/7 3/8	2/7 3/8	2/7 3/8	2/8 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16	2/8 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8 1/2
T/T India	171.272	176½	176½	176½	176½	176½	178¾
T/T France	1,594,091	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640	1665
T/T N. Y.	62.681	64½	64⅜	64½	64⅜	64½	65½
T/T Demand		64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	65⅝
T/T Hamburg		270	270	270	270	270	275
T/T H'kong	79.330	78½	78½	78½	78⅛	78¼	78
T/T Japan	76.116	71⅞	72¼	72¼	72⅜	72⅝	71¼
T/T Batavia	155.364	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾	162½
T/T Straits	90.318	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	86¼
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.841	2/9¾	2/9¾	2/9¾	2/9¾	2/9¾	2/10¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/10⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.153	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16	2/10 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,664.091	1710	1710	1710	1710	1710	1735
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	66.056	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	68⅞
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68¾	69⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	May 10	May 11	May 12	May 14	May 15	May 16
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	27 1/16	27 5/16	27⅜	27 5/16	27 7/16	27 11/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.59¾	G.$.58¾	G. $. 59¼	G. $. 59¼	G.$ 59⅝	G. $ 60
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 348.40	Tls. 346.30	Tls. 349.50	Tls. 350.10	Tls. 344.80	Tls. 341.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.775	72.625	72.5	72.5125	72.55	72.5375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2%	2½%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 488¼
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 21/32
,, 4 ,,	4⅝%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 3/4
,, 6 ,,	4⅝%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 29/32